

Algeria	600 Dn.	Israel	1,500 Lira	Portugal	200 Esc.
Australia	200 A\$	Italy	1,000 Lira	Romania	100 Lei
Belgium	40 Bf.	Japan	100 Yen	Saudi Arabia	500 R.
Canada	1.00 Cdn.	South Korea	100 Won	Spain	166 Ptas.
Czechoslovakia	100 Kcs.	Taiwan	100 N.T.	Sweden	100 Kron.
Denmark	100 Dkr.	Thailand	100 Baht	Switzerland	100 Fr.
Egypt	100 P.	USSR	100 Rub.	Turkey	100 Lira
France	100 F.	West Germany	100 M.	Yugoslavia	100 Dn.
Great Britain	100 S.				
Greece	100 Dr.				
Hong Kong	100 H.K.				
India	100 Rupee				
Indonesia	100 Rp.				
Iran	100 R.				
Israel	1,500 Lira				
Italy	1,000 Lira				
Japan	100 Yen				
South Korea	100 Won				
Taiwan	100 N.T.				
Thailand	100 Baht				
USSR	100 Rub.				
West Germany	100 M.				
Yugoslavia	100 Dn.				

### Scratched

landing permit. Since the industrialist and doctor, 42, is a Malaga native, the two were arrested and retracing a flight to Los Angeles.

### Israel Assailed By U.S.

**Shift of Prisoners Called Violation Of Rights Accord**

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration says Israel apparently violated an international agreement when it transferred more than 1,000 Lebanese detainees from southern Lebanon to Israel.

### Reagan Reaches An Accord With Republicans on Cuts in Budget

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Senate Republican leaders, working to gain control over federal deficits, agreed Thursday on budget cuts that would slow the increase in Social Security benefits, cut back Mr. Reagan's military buildup and ratify many domestic spending cuts.

### French Minister Resigns To Protest Mitterrand's Proposed Voting Change

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Michel Rocard, France's agriculture minister, resigned Thursday to protest President Francois Mitterrand's decision to introduce proportional representation in parliamentary elections.

### Israeli Soldiers Walk Past Debris in Ansar Prison Camp

The Associated Press

Israeli soldiers walk past debris in Ansar prison camp after the evacuation of the prisoners.

### Experts Say Japanese Trade Barriers Don't Exceed Those of Other Nations

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite the uproar in Washington over Japanese protectionism, most trade experts say Japan has erected fewer tariffs or quotas than many other industrial countries.

### Reagan Asks For Aid; Calls For Cease-Fire In Nicaragua

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan called Thursday for a cease-fire in Nicaragua and promised that if Congress would release \$14 million in aid to rebels battling the leftist Sandinist government, the money would not be used for armaments — at least for 60 days while a peace settlement is sought.

### West German Jews Grapple With the Past

40th Anniversary of the War's End Sharpens Ambivalence, Pain and Guilt

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — A policeman discreetly keeps an eye on Frankfurt's sole kosher restaurant, which has no sign to advertise its existence. A closed-circuit television monitors the entryway.

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## Salvadoran Council Rejects Appeals to Annul Election

By Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's top electoral body has rejected a petition by two conservative parties to annul Sunday's elections. It acted shortly after the armed forces' high command went on nationwide television to urge respect for "the sovereign will expressed at the polls."

The events Wednesday left little doubt that the elections would be upheld, giving a major victory to President José Napoleón Duarte's moderate Christian Democratic Party.

"The validity of the entire election is accepted," said Mario Samayoa, president of the Central Elections Council.

The military high command called a news conference to dispute allegations by El Salvador's two largest conservative parties that the armed forces had acted improperly during the elections. The military communiqué, bolstered by the appearance of the defense minister, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, and the nation's other 15 highest-ranking officers, clearly threw the military's influence in favor of respecting the election results.

The armed forces' action appeared to highlight a historic break, evolving for several years, between the military establishment and the political right, diplomatic sources said.

The armed forces acted after the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance and the conservative National Conciliation Party proposed to annul the elections because of alleged irregularities. The parties charged that government officials

had pressured voters, that there were indications of ballot-box stuffing and that military personnel had intervened in several cases on the Christian Democrats' behalf.

Representatives named by each of the two conservative parties control the three-member elections council, where they outvoted Mr. Samayoa, who was named by the Christian Democrats. But all three members voted against considering the petition to annul the elections, which, if endorsed, would have led to another election within a month.

Arturo Méndez, the council member named by the National Conciliation Party, insisted that the armed forces' position had not influenced the council's decision. He said he voted against his own party's petition because of legal irregularities in presenting the proposal, because there was not enough time to prepare a new election and because the conservative parties' allegations were "more or less abstract."

Mr. Méndez acknowledged that the armed forces' declarations contributed to making the situation "very delicate."

General Vides Casanova read the communiqué, which said, "The armed forces, at all times, has maintained itself within institutional limits enforcing and guarding the constitution and other relevant laws."

General Vides Casanova called for a serious analysis of the conservative parties' complaints and rejected the accusations against the armed forces as "of no importance." He noted that the armed forces had lost 71 killed since Feb. 25 while defending the electoral

process against attacks by leftist guerrillas.

Tallies compiled by the Christian Democrats on the basis of official poll results showed that they had removed the conservatives from control of the National Constituent Assembly. The conservatives also apparently lost their control of a majority of the nation's municipalities.

The conservatives gave signs of backing off earlier Wednesday. Roberto D'Aubuisson, leader of the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance, denied that his party had accused the armed forces of intervening.

But documents submitted to the elections council by the alliance and the National Conciliation Party to support their annulment proposal cited several instances in which soldiers or military policemen allegedly had confronted conservative polling officials or supporters, apparently to enforce certain electoral regulations.

The U.S. Embassy also appeared to signal that it expected the Christian Democratic victory to be accepted.

Donald Hamilton, an embassy spokesman, said, "Our elections observers were in many parts of the country. They didn't see anything which they would have considered to be of sufficient gravity to nullify the elections."

The armed forces' action represented a switch in its role regarding Mr. Duarte. The military backed the National Conciliation Party in 1972 in depriving Mr. Duarte of the presidency after an election that he now is generally acknowledged to have won.



FAREWELL TO TROOPS — Thousands of Cambodians in the town of Stung Treng waved to Vietnamese soldiers in trucks as more than 10,000 troops were withdrawn.

## Gromyko Is Said to Support a Summit But Time, Place Still to Be Negotiated

By William J. Eaton  
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko has said that a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting would be a good idea but that Washington and Moscow are nowhere near agreement on a time or place, Canadian officials said.

The reaction to President Ronald Reagan's offer to the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, for a meeting was the first official Soviet comment on the proposal.

Mr. Gromyko made his remarks to the visiting Canadian external affairs minister, Joe Clark, on Wednesday. Mr. Clark's press spokesman, Sean Brady, said:

Mr. Reagan has said that he has received a reply to his invitation to Mr. Gorbachev, but the American side has not revealed any details. U.S. officials have said, however, that the answer was positive.

The Soviet media had not even reported the invitation, delivered to Mr. Gorbachev by Vice President George Bush in Moscow on the day of the funeral of President Konstantin U. Chernenko three weeks ago.

Mr. Brady said that Mr. Gromyko, who met twice Wednesday with Mr. Clark, had made clear that the Kremlin wants a conference but felt that it was far too early to pick a date or place.

Some Western diplomats have speculated that Mr. Gorbachev

may want to delay a meeting with Mr. Reagan until the annual meeting of the UN General Assembly in New York in September.

■ **Russia Rejects Inspection**

The Soviet Union rejected Thursday any mandatory international inspection to verify a treaty banning chemical weapons, United Press International reported from Geneva.

It accused Washington of "petty suspicions" in demanding obliga-

tory inspection by challenge in cases of possible clandestine manufacture of such arms.

Victor L. Israel, the Soviet chief delegate at the 40-nation Disarmament Conference, which has been discussing chemical weapons for more than a decade, said: "It should be well understood in Washington that efforts to make challenge inspection mandatory and automatic will only waste our time which we need to work on the convention."

## Reagan Requests \$14 Million In Aid for Nicaraguan Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

strength "to a level of parity with their neighbors."

"The formula that worked in El Salvador — support for democracy, self-defense, economic development and dialogue — will work for the entire region," Mr. Reagan said. The administration has supported the Salvadoran government against a leftist insurgency while encouraging a peace settlement.

"To the Congress, I ask for immediate release of the \$14 million already appropriated," Mr. Reagan said. "While the cease-fire is on the table, I pledge these funds will not be used for arms or munitions. These funds would be used for

food, clothing and medicine and other support for survival. The democratic opposition cannot be a partner in negotiations without these basic necessities."

Asked whether giving the rebels nonmilitary aid would free them to purchase weapons with the money they now use for food and supplies, Mr. Reagan said the rebels "are not well fixed enough to provide for themselves" and are "close to desperate straits."

Asked what would happen to the rebels if no agreement were reached, the president said, "We're not going to quit and walk away from them, no matter what happens."

## Iraqi Missile Attack on Iran Kills 25; Tehran Asserts It Ended Shellings

Reuters

TEHRAN — An Iraqi missile attack Thursday on the Iranian provincial capital of Bakhtar killed 25 persons and wounded more than 70 others, Iran's official news agency reported.

The attack came shortly after Iran said that it had stopped retaliating Iraq carried out a threat to resume attacks on civilian targets.

In Baghdad, a military spokesman said the attack on the western Iranian city of Bakhtar, formerly Kermanshah, and another on Hamadan, were in retaliation for Iranian attacks on Baghdad, the southern city of Basra and other Iraqi centers. Tehran had not reported an attack on Hamadan.

Tehran said earlier that it had stopped attacking Iraqi cities on Tuesday following what a military statement termed a considerable reduction in attacks on residential areas of Iraq.

Iran last reported shelling economic and military targets in Basra and other border towns on Monday, a day after it said it launched surface missiles at Baghdad.

Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, said Thursday that it was Iran's Islamic duty to fight the 34-month-old war to the end. Addressing army personnel and other visitors at his villa in Tehran, Ayatollah Khomeini said that all enemies of the Muslim religion had grouped behind Iraq and that their

fight against Iran was a fight against Islam.

Tehran Radio quoted Ayatollah Khomeini as saying, "If God forbid, the United States wins this war" and makes President Saddam Hussein of Iraq the victor, "then Islam will be slapped in the face so that it will not be able to raise its head for a long time."

The attack Thursday came after Iraq launched what an Iranian military statement called an unsuccessful air raid Wednesday night on Tehran. Twenty-two persons were killed Monday in an Iraqi attack on the capital.

The Iranian military statement accused Iraq of being indifferent to efforts by "certain international bodies" to stop attacks on civilian areas.

This was a reference to efforts by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, and the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, to halt the fighting.

Iraq has said that it would attack Iranian towns until Tehran agrees to comprehensive peace talks. Iran seeks only a limited cease-fire to

protect civilians, shipping in the Gulf and airliners.

■ **Torture Allegations Renewed**

Amnesty International said Thursday that Iran has repeatedly denied that it tortures political opponents, despite well-documented evidence to the contrary, United Press International reported from London.

The worldwide human rights organization urged Iranian authorities to investigate alleged torture in the country, saying such an investigation was long overdue.

The organization has been refused access to Iran since the revolution in 1979 that brought Ayatollah Khomeini to power.

Amnesty International said that violations include executions, beatings, sexual abuse and psychological abuse in the form of preventing visits by relatives and threats of executions without trial.

The organization, basing its information on personal accounts, said that these violations of human rights are continuing, widespread and, in some places, systematic.

## Japan's Trade Barriers Aren't Excessive, Many Experts Say

(Continued from Page 1)

and 4.7 percent for the European Community. When tariffs on processed food are added, Japan's average rises a bit higher than America's or the EC's but is still lower than Canada's.

Quotas on imports are another common method of protection. Japan imposes quotas in 27 categories, the United States in 23 and France in 46, Donald M. Nelson, an assistant U.S. trade representative, said that the areas in which Japan uses quotas are broader, covering far more products, than the subjects of U.S. quotas.

When other visible barriers — "voluntary" quotas and discretionary licensing of imports — are added, Japan continues to look less interventionist than many other countries. In a recent book, William R. Cline of the Institute for International Economics in Washington calculated that 22.1 percent of Japan's manufactured imports were subject to major non-tariff barriers, compared with 45.1 percent in the United States and 36.5 percent in France.

Of course, Japan does actively protect some segments of its economy, particularly agriculture. And economists in the United States and in Europe say that the Japanese can be disingenuous in blaming foreigners instead of their own protectionism for the low level of Japanese imports generally. But when experts on Japan sift through all the information and anecdotes and feed data into their computers, they generally conclude that Japan is not much more protectionist than the United States or Europe.

A few experts even say Japan is less protectionist.

It is not so much the visible barriers as the invisible ones that arouse U.S. ire.

William K. Krist, director of international trade for the American Electronics Association, for example, complained about Japanese insistence on inspecting U.S. factories and sometimes even individual products before admitting goods into Japan. Mr. Krist noted that Japan often does not accept testing data compiled in the United States, so products must be subjected to the delay and expense of further testing.

There is the case of the baseball bats. For more than five years

United States put pressure on Japan to permit imports of U.S.-made aluminum baseball bats. In 1982, Japan relented and modified 17 laws and safety standards so strict that they had the effect of keeping out U.S. bats. So far one company that has energetically entered the Japanese market has sold only 250 bats.

Such is the stuff that inspires "Japan-bashing," as it is widely called. Anecdotes abound of delays, inspections and arbitrary decisions, which many Americans view as absurd, as well as the obvious failure of products to sell.

But how much of sales frustration is due to protectionism? The Japanese, who commonly consider themselves the least protectionist major country, often accuse Americans of laziness and failure to study the market. "They expect us to just walk in and talk to a distributor and say, 'Here's my product, the way they do in the U.S.,"' said Mr. Choy. "It doesn't work that way in Japan."

The Japanese distribution system, in particular, is a critical obstacle.

In addition to the cultural and linguistic gap that faces Americans in Japan, Japanese consumers are reluctant to try foreign products, many experts say. In part, this reflects a belief that Japanese goods are superior, but in surveys consumers attributed their reluctance to cost, uncertainty about service, incomprehensible instructions and inappropriate size of products — other details that did not fit Japanese conditions.

Jeff in 1-20

## Italian Leaders Fear a New Wave Of Violence After Sicilian Bombing

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

TRAPANI, Sicily — Italian political leaders, shaken by a car-bomb attack that missed a judge but killed a mother and her two children, have expressed worries that Italy may be facing a new wave of political violence on several fronts.

The Tuesday car-bomb attack on Judge Carlo Palermo, which the police said appeared to have been organized by the Mafia, came a week after an economist for a Roman Catholic-led trade union was shot to death by the Red Brigades in Rome. On Wednesday, a man fired a bazooka shell at the Jordanian Embassy in Rome, in the third attack on Arab property there in two weeks. The rocket missed the embassy offices on the fifth floor of the building and hit an apartment below on the fourth floor.

"We're going through days of particular violence," Interior Minister Oscar Luigi Scalfaro said in parliament on Wednesday, referring to Mafia violence and to attacks by leftist and rightist terrorists. "Red and black terrorism, organized crime with its fights between factions — all this is spreading distress."

Officials said the attacks have come at a time when the country was enjoying a period of unusual self-confidence, buoyed by relative prosperity and surprising political stability.

The inflation rate has dropped

substantially, they noted, and the government of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has lasted far longer than almost any other postwar administration. And the government has made important arrests in its war against the Mafia, drawing international praise.

In some ways, the newly expressed pessimism is simply a reaction to the earlier euphoria, said Pino Arlacchi, an adviser to the Anti-Mafia Commission.

"In our country, with both the Mafia and terrorism, we behave like a pendulum," Mr. Arlacchi said Wednesday. "We have moments of very strong optimism and very great pessimism."

He contended that in the war against political terrorism, the country still had reason for optimism. Over a period of years, the police and the judiciary have largely broken up the old terrorist rings, and the killing last week of the union economist, Professor Ezio Tarantelli, appeared to be the work of an isolated remnant.

The case of the Mafia is quite different, Mr. Arlacchi and others said. Its roots in Sicily are deep. Franco Russo, a member of parliament for a far-left party, charged Wednesday that the real problem was less to protect individual magistrates than "to fight the connivance between the political powers and the Mafia."

Mr. Arlacchi said the attack on Judge Palermo was in part a result of the very triumphs of the anti-Mafia movement over the last year, but was also a sign that "the Mafia is not completely defeated."

"For the first time in many years,

we have had a certain success against the Mafia, and even against the Mafia's political involvement," he said. "The Mafia cannot allow this to continue, so they had to respond, and they did so in a terrorist way."

Mr. Cervi, a commentator of the conservative newspaper *Il Giornale*, contended that the attack on Judge Palermo may have been intended as a warning to Riccardo Bocca, the new prefect in charge of investigating the Sicilian Mafia.

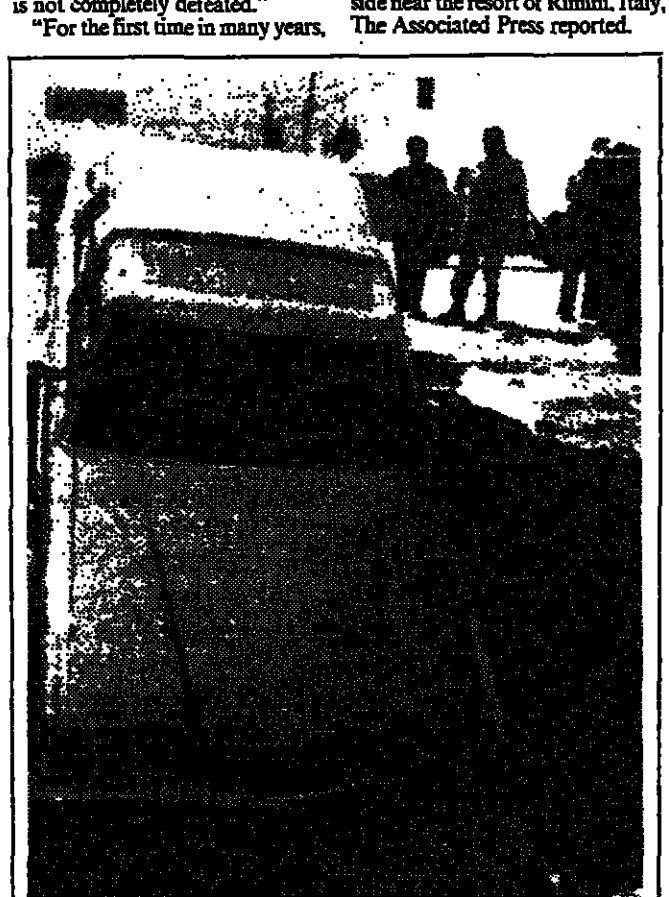
Judge Palermo's case was unusual because he had aroused controversy even before going to Sicily. His investigations into arms and drug smuggling affected an enormous range of interest groups, including intelligence services. Some magistrates said privately that any of these groups might have been involved in the attack.

Judge Palermo, however, said he believed the attack had come from the Mafia, and many other officials, including police spokesmen, agreed.

Commentators and political leaders across the ideological spectrum also attributed some of Italy's current jitters to upcoming local elections that have national overtones. The elections are scheduled for May 12.

■ **Reputed Mobster Is Killed**

Police said Thursday that Vittorio Lo Giudice, a reputed underworld boss on Italy's Adriatic coast, was shot to death in his car Wednesday night in the countryside near the resort of Rimini. Italy, The Associated Press reported.



POTHOLE PROBLEMS — Joanne Przyborowski began to get that sinking feeling as a leaking water main caused the ground to give way as she sat in her car on a Dallas street. Workmen are shown retrieving the auto.

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# U.S. Tax Laws Spur Production, Devastating Small Farmers

By Ward Sinclair  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Congress decided in 1978 that the buildings in which hogs were raised all across the United States were in fact "hog-raising facilities," the aim was not to burnish the image of the hog business.

The transformation was for tax purposes. "Facilities" are eligible for the investment tax credit; mere buildings are not. This eligibility means, in effect, that the federal government pays 10 percent of the cost of building new pig pens.

Pork producers were delighted with the new tax provision. But they did not foresee that it and other forms of tax forgiveness would accelerate the disappearance of small hog-farming operations.

In the last few years, even as national hog production has gone up, 30 percent of the nation's hog producers have gone out of business. Subsidized by the taxpayers, corporations and investor syndicates have rushed into the hog business, raising the prospect of overproduction, price depression and instability for thousands of family farmers who cannot compete with factory operations.

Now, as Congress, the administration and farm groups grapple with the farm credit crisis and prepare to do battle over a new farm bill, there is a grudging, painful recognition that agriculture's problems cannot be solved until lawmakers deal with tax policy.

Other government agricultural programs prop up prices, subsidize farmers and pay them not to grow more food.

But tax policy works in a contradictory way, stimulating production by bringing in investors seeking to shelter outside income from taxes. It also inflates the price of land and encourages equipment investments that the farmer does not need.

The effects show up throughout agriculture.

## Farms in Crisis Policy at a Crossroads

Fourth of four articles

Grapes, pork, milk, wheat, corn, avocados and other fruits are just some of the crops in overproduction due to investments made by nonfarmers for tax benefits. Lower prices benefit consumers but devastate small farmers.

"The Internal Revenue Code has more effect on the status of American agriculture than the federal farm programs. No question about it," said Ed Andersen, a dairyman who heads the National Grange, the oldest U.S. farmer organization. "The major reason for over-investment in agriculture is because of tax shelters."

Hearings last year, and a study released this year by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, highlighted facets of the tax code that have an adverse impact on small and medium-sized farms.

Senator James Abdnor, a Republican of South Dakota, was unsuccessful last year when he tried to limit the amount of outside income that could be sheltered in agriculture. He says "farming of the tax

code" by investors will cost the Treasury more than \$2.6 billion in revenue between now and 1987.

The president's Council of Economic Advisors reported last year that tax laws encourage the substitution of capital for labor — machinery instead of people — and lead to larger mechanized farms that get bigger tax breaks than the smaller farms.

This creates an incentive for higher-income people to invest in farming, the report said. "In practice, losses from farm operations reduce taxes on other income by more than the total federal tax revenue from farm profits, implying that total farm income for tax purposes is negative."

Gerald F. Vaughn, an agricultural economist at the University of Delaware, said that many small farmers and ranchers themselves benefit from tax shelters, and do not realize how little they gain from them in comparison to more affluent competitors.

Hogs are where wise investors shelter their outside money these days, according to Chuck Hasserbrook, a tax analyst with the Center for Rural Affairs, a family-farm advocacy group in Walthill, Nebraska.

Besides sheltering hog pens from taxes, Congress later shortened the depreciation period for such facilities to five from 15 years, allowing investors to gain larger tax benefits more quickly.

Mr. Hasserbrook says that, because of such tax benefits, "in the past year, we have seen six major corporations announcing expansions that will add one million more hogs per year to U.S. production."

To the many hog farmers who are operating at a very small profit, this means trouble. An industry rule of thumb says that a 1 percent increase in supply

creates a 2 percent decrease in price, and vice versa. The increase announced by the six big corporate producers translates to a drop of \$1.20 per hundredweight (45.36 kilograms), a drop the corporate producers can absorb but that could send many small farmers over the edge.

Tax policies have had similar effects in other branches of agriculture:

• Cattle raising is regarded by many experts as the most lucrative tax deferral shelter available. An investor can delay and reduce taxation through various accounting and leveraging practices. As in the pork industry, this has drawn corporate investment that has had a large effect on the small rancher's ability to compete and stay solvent.

Profits have been low for a decade, small farmers who raise cattle are quitting and more than half of the country's cattle now are finished for market in about 400 big feedlots.

• Although the federal dairy program guarantees that the government will buy all the milk a farmer cannot sell, federal tax law helps stimulate overproduction by allowing investors to buy cows, write off much of the investment and avoid taxation on other income.

• Hundreds of thousands of acres of fragile rangeland in the West have been plowed under since 1978 and converted to production of wheat, the country's major surplus crop. The double-dip of tax write-offs along with federal crop subsidies has cut Treasury income, increased farm program costs, intensified soil erosion problems and depressed farmers' prices.



Hogs gather on a farm in the United States for feeding.

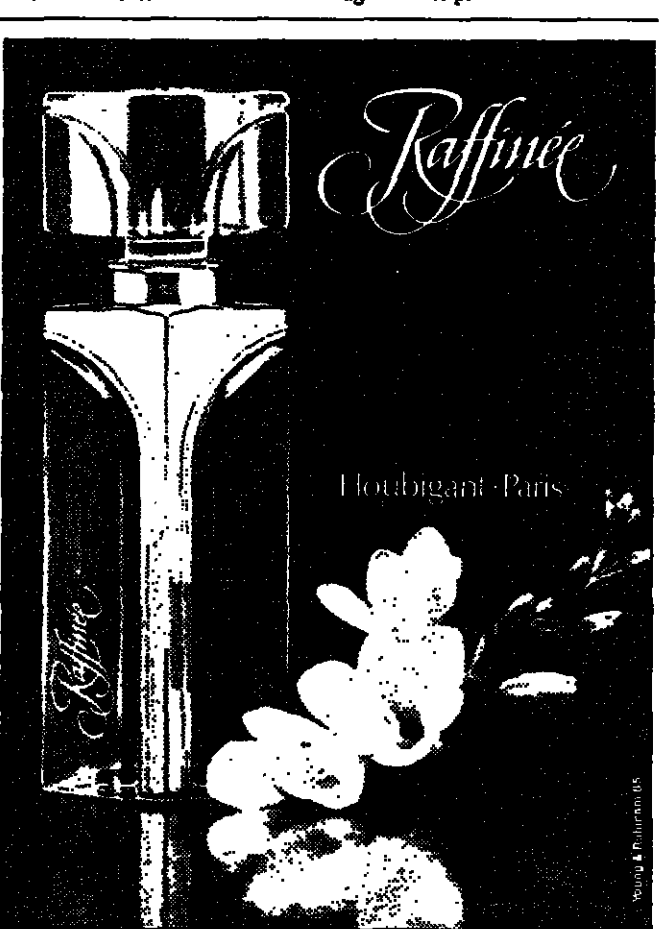
## World Bank Urges Less Pesticide Use

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The World Bank, concerned about burgeoning use of pesticides in developing countries, has announced new guidelines designed to minimize chemical use in projects to which it contributes financially.

In a news conference with the

Agency for International Development, which has also adopted the guidelines, the bank said Monday that its action was based on evidence that increasing numbers of insects were becoming resistant to agricultural chemicals. It said that indiscriminate use of pesticides did not necessarily lead to profitable agricultural production.



## Genetically Made Drug Helps Stop Heart Attacks

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A new genetically engineered drug is nearly twice as effective as medication now used in halting heart attacks, according to a major study sponsored by the U.S. government.

The experimental drug, tissue plasminogen activator, dissolves blood clots, which are the major cause of heart attacks. If such blood clots are not dissolved quickly, permanent and often fatal damage to the heart muscle results. The damage is called myocardial infarction.

The study compared the experimental drug with streptokinase, a drug already licensed by the Food and Drug Administration for use in dissolving blood clots in the heart.

The new drug, which actually is a human blood substance that can now be produced in large quantities by gene-splicing methods, was found to be nearly twice as effective as streptokinase.

The disparity was so striking and clear-cut that the test was halted Feb. 5, earlier than planned, said Dr. Eugene R. Passamani, project officer of the study for the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute.

In 66 percent of patients who were given the new substance, the blocked coronary arteries were re-opened, or re-canalized, as it is sci-

entifically known. In the patients who received streptokinase, only 35 percent of the arteries were re-canalized.

The most exciting finding, Dr. Passamani said, was the evidence that there appears to be a drug that can effectively open closed arteries when injected into a vein. The discovery of such a treatment has been an important goal of heart research for many years.

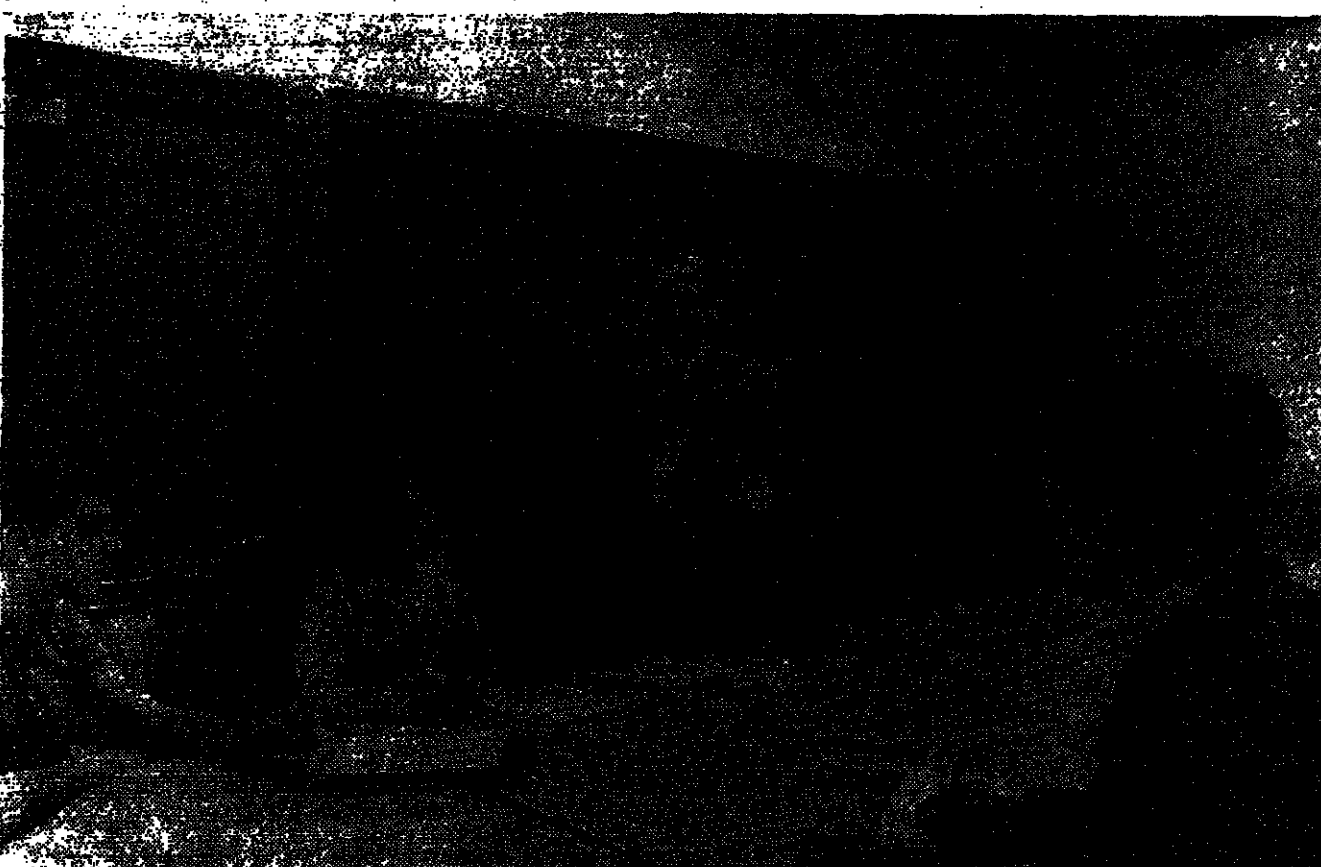
Plasminogen activator is a natural part of the complex system by which blood-clotting is controlled in the human body. The substance was produced for the study by Genentech Inc., a biotechnology company in South San Francisco, California.

A preliminary report of the study was published Wednesday in The New England Journal of Medicine. It was not clear how soon the new drug would become widely available to doctors. Larger-scale tests will presumably be done to prove the drug's value in protecting against heart attacks.

## 6 Guatemalan Agents Killed

The Associated Press

GUATEMALA CITY — Six agents of the National Police were kidnapped and killed Wednesday in the southern part of the capital, police said.



Jeff Bradley, a freelancer from Tennessee, conducting a writing class at Harvard University.

## U.S. Colleges Try to Lighten Students' Purple Prose

By Colin Campbell  
New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — One of the teachers would usually arrive with some beer, but apparently everyone had been too busy that afternoon to buy any. That added to their weariness as they sat in a creaky, floor-to-ceiling office in Harvard University's Freshman Union, and for a minute they considered adjourning rather than talking about their classes.

Dutifully, the five teachers decided to proceed. And as they traded tales of pedagogy and clear English prose, the teachers, all professional writers rather than academics, grew almost cheerful.

"I had one student," recalled Jeff Bradley, a freelance writer from Tennessee, "who began a paper, 'My mother has been heavily involved with every single member of the California state legislature.'"

The teachers snorted. Ambiguous! Another Harvard freshman had played an active part in every American's life. "Boring!" Mr. Bradley cried.

"Re-vision," said Doran Eliseig, a freelance journalist. "I don't just tell them to rewrite it. I want them to re-see it."

Meetings like this one have been taking place at more and more liberal arts colleges across the United States. For college-level writing instruction has been growing, and over the last five years or so, some private colleges, which have traditionally excelled at getting students to write well, have felt a need to do a better job.

Harvard began hiring professional journalists, novelists and other writers in 1978 to revitalize its Expository Writing Program for first-year students.

The program now employs 47 such teachers, most part-time. Classes are small, about a dozen students each, and freshmen can choose among sections that focus on history, social studies or the natural sciences as well as on literature or creative writing.

Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, introduced a program in 1981 in which professors can call on students who are good writers to help those who are not. Swarthmore College, in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, recently in-

augurated a similar program, and several other colleges have considered following suit. Many colleges already use students as writing tutors on a smaller scale.

From Dartmouth to Wesleyan to Yale to Georgetown, colleges have been engaged in all sorts of experiments, many of them courses for credit, to improve student prose.

Concern over the lackluster verbal abilities of high school students and the poor writing of some college graduates has encouraged new types of college teachers, new courses in composition, new writing "clinics" and "workshops," some staffed by undergraduates, and various other attempts to realize a fashionable academic ideal known as "writing across the curriculum," or learning to write well in any field, not just in English classes.

The word "rhetoric," in its classic sense, the study of persuasive language, also is enjoying a revival. But Anne Greene, who runs the writing program at Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Connecticut, echoed the thoughts of teachers in many liberal arts colleges when she said, "People don't read enough."

Lowry Pei, a published writer of fiction, has earned a modest living for seven years teaching expository writing at Harvard. He walked into class recently and told his students that they would be talking about "beginnings and endings" rather than "entries and departures."

The earlier name for this segment of the course had been "cancelled due to pomposity," he explained.

His students were interested in creative writing, and he asked them to read her latest essay aloud. It dealt with a story by the Southern

fiction writer, Eudora Welty, and was written in a style that several students called "poetic."

Some said they liked the way it flowed between Welty's imagery and the essayist's own. Others felt confused; the essay's first paragraph, for instance, had declared that life "is a cycle, as is the world, and contradictions exist in harmony alongside each other, on a well-worn path."

English majors often suffer from flowery writing. Countless other students never bother to rewrite. But a more troubling problem, said Richard Marius, director of Harvard's Expository Writing Program, is the student who says, "Just tell me what to do and I'll give it to you."

Anxious for high grades and impatient to learn the rules, whatever they are, such students are regularly frustrated and tend to decide that "good writing" is essentially a matter of taste. They also learn, more accurately, that dozens of courses do not require them to write especially well.

Mr. Marius, a historian of the Reformation who has written two novels, said, "I find this very discouraging at times." He thinks of good writing as a kind of wrestling with thought, as a reflection of real intellectual attainment. Other teachers of writing share his view but say a lot of their students never get it.

An advantage of professional writers as teachers can be their enthusiasm. James Slevin, chairman of the English department at Georgetown University in Washington, noted that professors and graduate students in English tended to be literary critics rather than writers or teachers of writing, "and as a result we're not necessarily

better trained to teach writing than anybody else."

Georgetown and many other colleges have turned in recent years to "peer tutors" or undergraduate instructors in composition. At Harvard, such tutors are paid \$5 an hour to help other students tidy up syntax, fathom such perennial professorial comments as "Needs organization" and just listen sympathetically.

Some academics, though impressed with the thrift and convenience of hiring journalists and students to teach writing, do not see such tactics as ideal. Linda Peterson, co-director of the Bass Writing Program at Yale University, in New Haven, Connecticut, said, "I just don't feel this is a personal opinion, that when you're dealing with the brightest kids in the country they should be getting anything less than really good writers as teachers."

But the use of undergraduate writers elsewhere is spreading. More than 50 writing fellows, who earn \$300 a semester helping students revise their papers, are tutoring more than half of the 5,000 undergraduates at Brown University.

Tori Haring-Smith, who developed the Brown's Writing Fellows Program, argued that students make "powerful tutors" because they can still remember what it was like when they couldn't write well.

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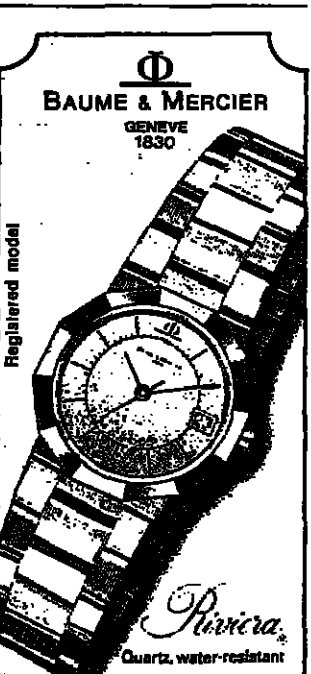
FURNACE, George Abbot, 85, suddenly April 2, 1985 at home in Tokyo, Japan. Born in Elizabeth, N.J. Graduated Harvard 1918 and from Harvard Law School 1921. Long term resident of Tokyo. Leaves 2 daughters Anne W. of Cambridge, Mass. and Sarasota, Fla.; Jessie C. of San Francisco, Ca.; one son, George A. Jr. of Chevy Chase, Md. and 9 grandchildren. Funeral arrangements in Japan incomplete.

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## Nigerians Prevent Unloading Of Emergency Food for Chad

By Don A. Schanche

Los Angeles Times Service  
ROME — Ships loaded with emergency food aid for more than 1.5 million hungry people in landlocked Chad have been prevented from unloading at Nigeria's main port, UN World Food Program officials have complained.

"We are running out of time," said Jamie Wickens, the international agency's Chad representative. He asserted Tuesday that between 1.5 million and two million Chadians are facing starvation.

Nigeria has been the main conduit for international food aid to Chad and Niger because its port of Apapa, near Lagos, is geared for quick unloading. Any land transportation lines from Lagos to those countries are well established.

But since March 6, when a ship chartered by the food program and carrying 7,000 tons of bulk wheat from West Germany was refused permission by Nigerian authorities to unload, none of the emergency aid ships of the World Food Pro-

gram have been allowed to use the port, said Erik L. Moller, the head of the agency's Africa Task Force Secretariat at the program's headquarters in Rome.

Mr. Moller said Nigeria has not given any reason for the refusal other than to suggest that it needed to use Apapa for its own imports.

He said three other chartered ships bearing American, Canadian and Italian famine aid have had to be diverted to lesser West African ports where handling and transport facilities are questionable.

"It is vitally important that we reach Chad with this food before the rainy season makes roads impassable, and there is no way we can meet the need without making use of the Apapa port," Mr. Moller said.

He said that during March, his organization had planned to distribute 10,000 tons of food in Chad but received only 120 tons because of the tie-up at Apapa. Another 100,000 tons must move through the Nigerian port before the rainy

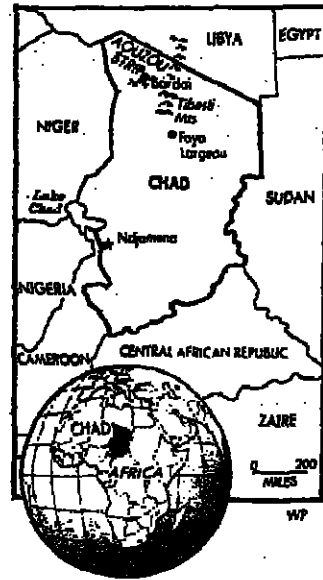
season begins at the end of June, he said.

Mr. Moller and Mr. Wickens said that the ships could go into two other Nigerian ports — Port Harcourt and Calabar — but neither can handle such quantities and transshipment to Chad would be painfully and perhaps fatally delayed.

The cargo ship Daphne is still waiting off Apapa after 27 days, he said, at a daily demurrage charge of \$3,250 which, he said, the agency cannot afford.

Another ship bearing 2,450 tons of bagged rice from Italy waited 17 days and discharged 120 tons before being refused further use of the port, according to Mr. Moller. It was diverted to Douala, Cameroon, from which he said transport to Chad will be difficult.

A third cargo ship with 7,600 tons of Canadian wheat was diverted to Kotonou, Benin, where there are no facilities either to bag the grain or to transport it to Chad, he



said, so the entire shipment will go to Niger instead.

The fourth ship, filled with American sorghum, was due to arrive at Apapa on Thursday but probably will be diverted, he said.

Mr. Moller complained that despite repeated inquiries there has been no response from Nigeria. "We were told it has to be decided by higher authorities," he said. "It must be some sort of bureaucratic misunderstanding."

## U.S. Legislators Condemn South Africa

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Congress has stepped up its attack on South Africa, with the Senate demanding a U.S. investigation into the recent killing of blacks there and House Democrats seeking to impose economic sanctions.

The Senate, controlled by President Ronald Reagan's Republican Party, approved, 89-4, a resolution Wednesday condemning "the violence of apartheid" and demanding that Secretary of State George P. Shultz conduct an independent investigation of police shootings of blacks there last month.

Democrats, who control the House of Representatives, approved a nonbinding resolution in caucus urging the Congress to quickly pass legislation requiring sanctions against South Africa, which is governed by its white minority. The votes coincide with a wave of anti-apartheid protests in the United States.

The Reagan administration has opposed using economic sanctions against South Africa, committing itself to a policy of "constructive engagement" designed to encourage reform through diplomacy.

A spokesman said the House vote, taken during a closed caucus, was overwhelming.

"The imposition of economic restrictions against South Africa offers the most prudent course of United States action toward South Africa," the resolution said.

The Senate resolution, sponsored by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat who visited South Africa recently, and Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a Connecticut Republican, did not demand economic sanctions.

The resolution asked that Mr. Shultz report back to Congress by April 30 on his investigation of the killings in eastern Cape province. It referred to the shooting by security forces into a crowd on March 21 near Uitenhage that killed at least 19 blacks.

Those killings brought to 244 the death toll in South Africa during the past year, the resolution said. The statement noted and supported recent statements by Mr. Shultz deploring the violence and saying that South Africa's system of racial separation was "totally repugnant to the people of the United States."

### More Unrest

South African police said Thursday that the police were stoned and homes and schools were set fire in at least a half-dozen black town-

ships in Cape province. The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.

The police fired buckshot, rubber bullets and tear gas, but no one was reported wounded in the clashes late Wednesday and early Thursday, a police spokesman said.

### Police Blame Radicals

The police said Thursday that radicals intent on anarchy were trying to destroy the fabric of the South Africa's black townships. Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

"Radical elements intent on disruption and anarchy continued attempts to break down the infra-

structure of black townships. Again, those who represent law and order and other moderate leaders were the targets," the police said.

Separately, at a judicial inquiry in Uitenhage into the police shootings of March 21, a police witness, who was not identified, testified that blacks in the crowd began throwing rocks before police fired on them.

The commander at the scene, Lieutenant John William Fouché, had testified earlier in the inquiry that he gave the order to fire after a woman threw a stone. He said there was no hail of rocks before the gunfire, as the government had said.

## Opposition Gains Backers, Rights in Seoul Assembly

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — The opposition New Korea Democratic Party increased its parliamentary strength Thursday to 102, a day after it won the right to call the National Assembly into session, presenters announced and block attempts to revise the Constitution.

### U.K. Protests Swiss Use Of Royal Commercial

Reuters

BERN — Swiss television is to withdraw a commercial showing look-alikes of Queen Elizabeth, Prince Charles and Princess Diana, following a meal at a cheap restaurant following a British Embassy protest.

Switzerland's largest retail chain, Migros, launched the advertising campaign two months ago to promote their low-price restaurants. Accompanying shots of the fake royal trio a voice says: "Migros restaurant — for people like you and me." The British Embassy said Thursday that it had told the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation that the Royal Family may not be used in advertising.

A major realignment took place Wednesday when 21 members of the Democratic Korea Party, formerly the major opposition party, joined the new party, increasing its assembly strength to 92, or one-third of the total seats. That number gave the New Korea Democratic Party parliamentary rights it had not had.

Thursday, ten minority party members joined the opposition group, backed by the dissident leaders Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party of President Chun Doo Hwan still holds 148 seats, a comfortable majority in the 276-member unicameral National Assembly. The Democratic Korea Party, a moderate opposition group, has 35

seats and the Korea National Party 20 seats. The remaining seats are held by minority party members or independents.

The New Korea party unexpectedly won 68 seats in national elections Feb. 12. It was formed by followers of Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam just before the elections.

The party quickly picked up three more seats after independents or splinter party members joined it.

The party's growth continued Thursday with eight more Democratic Korea Party members and two legislators-elect from the Korean National Party joining the New Korea Democratic Party.

Despite the ruling party's majority, the latest realignment of the opposition camp could have some unsettling effects on parliamentary

politics. The leaders of the new party have called for a united opposition to challenge the government in 1988, when Mr. Chun's seven-year term expires. (AP, UPI)

### Accord to Resume Talks

North and South Korea agreed Thursday to resume trade and talks on humanitarian issues such as reuniting families that were postponed by Pyongyang in January, Seoul government officials said, according to Reuters.

North Korea called off the talks after assailing an annual U.S.-South Korean military exercise as a provocation that had spoiled the atmosphere for a dialogue.

The two states agreed to hold the trade talks May 17 at the Panmunjom armistice border village and the humanitarian talks May 15 in Seoul.

## American Yachtsman Freed by Vietnamese

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — An American yachtsman was released Thursday by Vietnam, where he spent eight and a half months in solitary confinement on charges of espionage and violating territorial waters.

Bill Mathers, in Bangkok on his way to his home in Singapore, denied that he was spying or that his schooner, the So Fong, was in Vietnamese waters when it was seized July 22.

Mr. Mathers, 41, had been sailing from Singapore to Hong Kong. He said the 80-foot (about 24-meter) schooner was about 36 miles (57 kilometers) off Vietnam, well within international waters.

Looking fit and composed, he said, "I was treated all right. I had plenty of food."

His crew, four French citizens and an Australian, was released earlier, after fines were paid. His case was hampered by the lack of diplomatic relations between the United States and Vietnam.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Bangkok said as far as he knew, Mr. Mathers' parents paid the \$10,000 that the Vietnamese demanded for his release.

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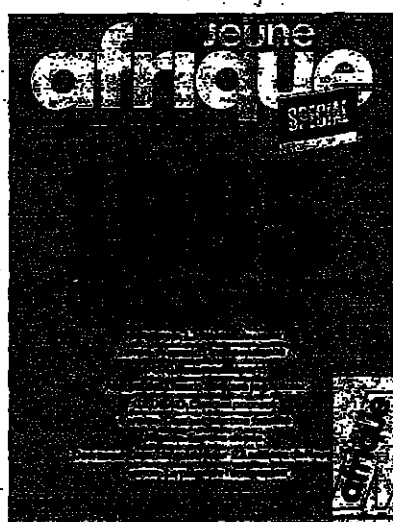
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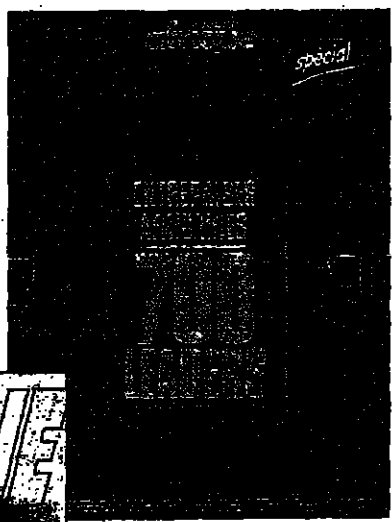
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The European Idea Lives

When Spain and Portugal join the European Community next January, it will become, at least potentially, an economic power equal to the United States. The 12 countries of the Community, taken together, will be very close to the American level of economic output. Their population will be a third larger. The Community's actual power will depend on the 12 countries' determination to keep pressing toward greater unity. The final agreements on Spanish and Portuguese membership are the latest demonstration of progress there.

The negotiations went on for eight years. Although the European Community is built around a common market, the real motives for founding and then expanding it have never been essentially economic. The idea has always been to use economic growth to strengthen the base for stable and vigorous parliamentary democracy. The question was whether that high purpose would fade after the first burst of postwar idealism. That has not happened.

Perhaps there are commercial advantages for some of the Community's current members in bringing in two more, but there are clear disadvantages to several — France, Italy and Greece — whose farmers will now be subjected to fierce competition from Iberia. That is why the negotiations dragged on so long. The reason for eventual success was the strong interest

in other West European countries in tying Iberia more closely to its democratic neighbors, after the last of the prewar fascist governments collapsed there in the mid-1970s.

There have been other signs of real vitality in the Community over the past decade. It began choosing its European Parliament by direct election in 1979. That year it also established the European Monetary System that ties its currencies — with the exception of the free-floating British pound and the Greek drachma — to each other. This monetary system is sometimes dismissed as a mere technical arrangement, but it is much more than that. To link currencies together requires close coordination of national economic policies. The joint monetary system is the most important advance of the European federal principle since the founding of the common market itself.

The mood of politics in Western Europe continues to be somber, oppressed by extremely high unemployment and comparatively slow economic growth. The interesting thing is that in this atmosphere the Community continues to develop, suggesting that it draws its strength from sources deeper than the passing cycles of prosperity. Jean Monnet, the great Frenchman who was the Community's chief architect, would have been gratified, but not surprised.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Toward U.S. Retaliation?

Friction between America and Japan over trade is nothing new. One U.S. administration after another has found grounds for protest in unfair competition in automobiles or rigging of the value of the yen or quotas on American oranges. And year after year diplomats have defused tensions and maintained the special relationship between the two countries. But this year's friction is different; this year the Japan-bashers are on the march.

Initially it was the Reagan administration that took a tough posture on trade, to strengthen America's bargaining position. But now congressional threats of retaliation against Japan have taken on a life of their own, beyond the administration's control. Unless the Japanese are willing to see Congress close some American markets to their products, they will have to take some serious steps to open Japanese markets to American competitors.

The United States has little cause, in truth, to be righteous about Japanese trade policies. Japan does protect or subsidize inefficient producers of rice, beef, cigarettes and communications equipment. But America protects or subsidizes inefficient domestic producers of sugar, textiles, ships, dairy products and military equipment. It can readily be argued that the Japanese economy is as open as the American.

Nor is it feasible to blame Japanese protectionism for America's big deficit in trade with Japan. That arises mainly because federal deficits are absorbing most domestic savings — and because the Japanese and others have rushed to fill the gap by investing in American securities. The resulting demand for the dollar makes American exports less competitive in world markets, including Japan's.

If the Japanese were now to buy more abroad, they would have less to invest. That would weaken the dollar and help American exporters. But the decline in foreign investment would also reduce the capital available in America. Americans who call for an improved trade balance without an equivalent reduction in the budget deficit are thus indirectly calling for higher interest and less credit. So the American case against Japan is muddy.

Yet it is in Japan's interest to open markets to competitive American exports like communications equipment and wood products. For all Japan's prowess as an exporter of manufactured goods, its economy remains riddled with inefficiencies, in cozy monopolies as disparate as cigarettes and stock sales. Letting foreign firms compete fairly would speed the reforms already begun by the Nakasone government.

More important, opening markets could deflect American retaliation. In the past, domestic pressures for protection have been buffeted by the need to keep foreign markets open to American goods. But, thanks to the strong dollar, American exporters are now in less trouble than they have been for some time.

Influential legislators like Bob Packwood of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, call bluntly for retaliation. Japanese say Americans do not understand that change in Japan must be built on consensus. What they may not understand is that Japan-bashing is turning into a consensus in America.

Friends of Japan, and of free trade, can only hope for the changes promptly needed to still the marchers' drums and protect the prosperity that trade has brought to both countries.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Opinion

### A Trade War May Be Coming

The possibility of a trade war between the United States and Japan no longer seems as remote as it did once. For years there have been powerful voices raised in Congress supporting protectionist measures aimed primarily at Japan, but although they may have echoed the sentiments of many voters and industrial lobbyists they have been representative of protest rather than policy. Protectionism has nibbled away at the free trade consensus which has dominated Washington since the end of the Second World War, but successive administrations, including the present one, have regarded the promotion of free trade as an intellectual if not always a practical obligation. Last week's 92-0 vote in the Senate in support of trade retaliation against the Japanese, the expectation that the Senate Finance Committee will approve legislation demanding specific retaliatory action from President Reagan and increasingly tough talking by high-level administration trade officials are indications that, as far as Tokyo is concerned, the consensus has been shattered. American patience with Japan has just about run out.

— The Daily Telegraph (London)

### Costly Experts, Grim Results

At any one time there are about 40,000 foreign experts in Africa. They cost around \$100,000 per year each, when you allow for salaries and travel costs and moving expenses

and home leave and school fees. That's four billion dollars worth of so-called experts per year. I don't know how many work in agriculture, but it's certainly quite a lot.

The net result of their efforts, year after year, has been to institutionalize famine in many parts of sub-Saharan Africa. The agriculture they have introduced, focusing heavily on cash crops for export, instead of food crops for people to eat, works well enough in good years, when the rains come and prices in the world commodity markets are high. But in a slump, as we have now, and in a drought, as we have now, the result is disaster.

— Jon Tinker, director of the environmental and development organization Earthscan, in World Development Forum (Washington).

### For Peace in Southeast Asia

ASEAN foreign ministers — Indonesia's Mochtar Kusumahatmadja in particular — would like to see the United States and the Soviet Union take a more positive diplomatic role in settling Indochina issues. That way, maybe Washington and Moscow would not tend to view this region as primarily strategic shipping lanes for their respective navies. But it seems that the superpowers are demonstrating a certain lack of political will in defusing tensions in this region. It is worth the effort, however, to continue the plan to bring Washington and Moscow into a real zone of peace, neutrality and security in Southeast Asia.

— The Jakarta Post

## FROM OUR APRIL 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Italian King Meets Roosevelt**  
ROME — Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was received by King Victor Emmanuel at the Quirinal (on April 4). The King questioned Mr. Roosevelt closely about his expedition and particularly on the various species of game he had been able to bag. His majesty was especially interested in the visit paid by Mr. Roosevelt to Mogadishio, the capital of Italian Somaliland, and the colonization project now under way there. The question of Italian emigration to America and the probable attitude of the United States on certain international questions was also brought up. The entire interview was carried on in a most cordial spirit, the King and the one-time president conversing as freely as if they were old friends.

**1935: Japan Stands Off From Europe**  
TOKYO — Japan's field of political activity is Asia and not Europe, the spokesman of the Foreign Office declared in a statement on the possible repercussions of the European situation on the Far East. He scoffed at suggestions that Japan was contemplating an alliance with Germany. "Before 1914," the Japanese spokesman said, "peace was based on the balance between the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance. Japan had an alliance with Great Britain and agreements with France and Russia. Now, however, Japan has no alliances; only a vague agreement with France. The European countries are too busy to intervene in Asia, which is merely a question of prosperity for Europe, but a vital question for Japan."



## Africa: Borlaug Urges Action to Improve Crops

By Richard Critchfield

BERKELEY, California — What can be done to end the famine in Africa? The U.S. Agency for International Development estimates that up to a million people may die of starvation in the next year. The Sahara, meanwhile, creeps southward.

Africa's crisis comes just as the Green Revolution in plant genetics and farming methods has made progress in rescuing far larger populations in Asia. China now produces more wheat than the United States and continues to improve nutrition. India lags in birth control but has more than quadrupled wheat output since 1967, exporting a little this year.

Africa's crisis arrived just a few years after the Ford and Rockefeller foundations, which were responsible for Asia's Green Revolution, phased out old agricultural programs and let their scientists go. The Agency for International Development, too, in a series of cutbacks, has lost much of its competent technical staff.

What survives is a well-established global network of 13 agricultural research centers that pool data and generate information on crops. New varieties must constantly be bred to combat disease organisms and insects. But the centers, mainly government-supported, lack the flexibility of the old programs run by foundations. Some agricultural scientists of the old guard recently formed the Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development, near Morrilton, Arkansas, which may in time provide solutions for Africa.

The Rockefeller Foundation has dropped out of conventional plant-breeding altogether and has replaced that enterprise with a \$80-million program in genetic engineering. The benefits of the new program likely

will not come for years. The Ford Foundation has directed its programs to attack rural poverty, with an emphasis on social sciences.

One member of the old agricultural school, however, has a timely plan to grow more food in Africa. Norman Borlaug, the 71-year-old Iowa plant breeder who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 for producing dwarf wheat, which increased food supplies in India and China, says the first step should begin during the next planting season. Dr. Borlaug suggests integrating available knowledge on corn and sorghum at international research centers in Mexico, India and at Texas A.M. University.

"The nuts and bolts are lying around but nobody puts them together," he said recently. "They've got

quite a lot of unasssembled data for Africa on varieties or hybrids that have been tested in many places, on the use of fertilizer, methods of planting, control of insects, weeds, diseases and use of moisture. Starting this next planting season, we ought to pick one or two African countries where we have plenty of data, put all that data together, come up with a production package and start putting tests on several dozen farms."

Within two years, he says, the improved production, adjusted according to test results, could be transferred to thousands of farms.

The most difficult battle against famine has more to do with psychology and politics than with agronomy, Dr. Borlaug says. Once political leaders and economic planners see that

crop yields can be greatly increased, they need to be encouraged to follow up in three ways: get fertilizer to villages six weeks before planting time, provide credit to farmers who will pay off debts after the harvest and ensure a fair price for crops. "When you've got the people all stirred up, assuming the technology has created a big jump in yield, then whoever's running the program has got to be quite a psychologist. He's got to tell the political leader, 'Here's your chance for a breakthrough.'"

Dr. Borlaug has been improving crop yields for 40 years. He would do in Africa what worked in Asia. "You've got to make things happen. They don't happen by themselves."

Mr. Critchfield is a frequent commentator on rural development matters. He contributed this to The New York Times.

## Africa: Dumont Wants Small Projects

By Stanley Meisler

PARIS — In the 1960s, the early days of independence in Africa, many people concerned about Africa's future read and reread a book by a French professor warning that Africa could be heading toward disaster. The current terrifying famine makes the book seem clearly prophetic.

Professor René Dumont, the author, recalls that he once told a peasant schoolboy in the old French Congo, where the women do most of the farming, "If your sister goes to school, you won't have anything to eat but your fountain pen." He was not criticizing equality of opportunity for women but railing against the European school systems in Africa that created elitist Africans who turned their backs on agriculture.

The teachings of Mr. Dumont in that 1962 book — "L'Afrique noire est mal partie" ("False Start in Africa") — have been praised and quoted throughout the continent. Several African leaders have asked Mr. Dumont to look more deeply into their countries and come up with specific recommendations. But his ideas have almost never been put into practice.

In 1983, Mr. Dumont said, "when I delivered a report on Senegal to President Abdou Diouf, he told me, 'Monsieur le professeur, you are right. We must re-establish a better balance between the city and the countryside. But I cannot do it, because I do not have the organized political power in the rural areas to counter the organized political power of the urban areas.'"

Mr. Dumont, who was 81 on March 13, has written more than 20 books about development in the Third World; he still spends time traveling through the African bush in search of problems and solutions.

"L'Afrique éternelle" ("Stranglehold on Africa") was published in 1980. A major new work is due in September. He shakes his head in disbelief at the stupidity of bureaucrats, both European and African, packing his arguments with outrageous examples of foolish projects.

The incessant growth of what he sees as irrelevant formal education still astounds him. "In Dakar," he said, "we now have 820 Senegalese who have master's degrees but no jobs... At the beginning you needed a primary diploma for the right to sell bread... In the '50s you needed a junior high school education. Now you need a high school diploma. Perhaps some day you will need a doctorate degree."

Mr. Dumont believes that the present agricultural disaster comes from the failure of archaic farming methods trying to cope with the population explosion. But even more important, he believes, is the fact that little has been done to solve this problem because African political leaders have continually exploited the rural areas for the benefit of the towns.

The problem is compounded by the incredible pace of urbanization in Africa, drawing people from productive farm work into unproductive cities. "In Mauritania," Mr. Dumont said, "400,000 people — one-quarter

of the population — now live in the capital of Nouakchott, a city of no agriculture, of no animal raising, of no industry. It is an artificially created capital, a city of service, of bureaucrats and businessmen. It has factories that are closed and do not function. There is a possibility that there will not be enough water for the city in 20 years."

"What is needed in the countryside is literacy in the African language, instruction in improved farming techniques, a strategy of food production and organization of farming into pressure groups. The peasants are not a political force. The cities do not want them to become one."

"The cities of Europe exploited rural areas in the past, but they invested the fruits of their exploitation in factories and productive investment. Down there they rob the peasants and put the money in large cars and unproductive prestige projects."

In the 1960s Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia adopted Mr. Dumont's views as their own. But he insists that neither country ever followed his recommendations.

For more than 25 years Mr. Dumont has preached that specialists must seek simple solutions for the traditional backwardness of African farmers. He sees education and small loans as more important than elaborate machinery and big projects.

Since the agricultural revolution of the 18th century, Europe has not left large portions of its farmland fallow. Yet African farmers still do so, unable to afford the fertilizer that might allow them to use the land continuously. Africans still let their cattle, sheep and goats roam freely. Mr. Dumont says farmers must be taught to build corridors for their animals and to assign guardians to lead them through the corridors. "Africa," he said, "does not even have sheep dogs."

"Two magnificent dams are going up on the Senegal River at a cost of \$800 million," he said. "If I had the \$800 million, I would spend \$2,000 in each of 400,000 villages of the Sahel for little projects like the corridors for the animals. In that way we would get immediate results. I am not against large dams, but we need 10 years of the little projects first."

Los Angeles Times

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Agriculture in Africa

Regarding the opinion column "Attending to Famine's Early Signs" (March 4) by Brian W. Walker:

The proposition that "people and governments cause famine — not the climate" is an inadequate insight on the African disaster. It could also create more false humanitarian hopes that early-warning systems, seeds, hoes and pumps will end the tragedy. The fact is that climate does indeed cause famine. People have helped nature make a mess, but the Sahel premise at the moment is no water, no food. The climate may have burned and blown the entire area beyond productive capability.

We of the Western world see problems with the confidence that there is a solution. The Sahelians have been much more realistic in coping with their fragile ecosystem through history. When things got bad, they just moved out and waited a millennium or so for nature to recruit her own ravled sleeve. They can't do that any more. There are many more Sahelians, and the political entities to their south have their own problems.

When the fertile Great Plains needed water, America tapped the Ogallala reservoir and pumped out a miracle. This might be done, for example, with the Lake Chad aquifer.

But in both cases the reserves are fossil — if not replenished by rain, they will dry up eventually. Also, the great plain called the Sahel is not fertile. The soils cannot support intensive agriculture or high population density. Rain could exacerbate the problem by encouraging more agriculture, thus more people.

Early warning systems cannot stop the sun from burning the soil's organic matter and baking a lateritic cake that is unformable even in imagination. Nor can they stop the wind from blowing the little topsoil into the Atlantic. Nor the nomads from gathering permanently around the Nouakchott port to await relief shipments.

The hoes and seeds and pumps may keep a generation functioning, and should not be dispersed. But the extent of the disaster demands much more audacious long-term thinking. The eventual solutions, if there are any, will be designed by people and

## Here Come Republican Moderates

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It is spring and so everything is possible. Moderate-progressive Republicans are plotting their comeback.

Three Republican members of the House sat down on a couch recently and told me how they and their friends hope to redirect the policy of their party in coming years.

They were Representatives Stewart B. McKinney of Connecticut, Olympia Snowe of Maine and Tom Tanke of Iowa, and they are three of the leaders of the "92 Group." The name was chosen to reflect eagerness to be part of a Republican majority in the House by 1992 and a belief that a majority cannot be achieved without broadening the party's philosophical range beyond the confines of "the New Right." There are 30 declared members of the group and another two dozen of what Mr. Tanke calls "closet members."

They began meeting after the 1984 election, spurred by fear that Ronald Reagan's victory would be turned into a right-wing ideological triumph by the activist conservatives in the House. The shock troops of those forces form the "Conservative Opportunity Society" (COS) led by Representatives Vin Weber of Minnesota and Newt Gingrich of Georgia.

COS members became the most vocal Republicans in the House. They put their stamp on the 1984 platform, indoctrinated challengers for Democratic seats and generally acted, Representative Snowe said, as if "they were the future of the party."

Mr. McKinney said: "Two-thirds of my constituents disagree with the planks on abortion and school prayer that those people put into the platform... Those people may reflect their districts, but if we're ever going to win a majority we sure as hell have to have people like us running in districts like those we represent."

Representative Snowe said, "We have abandoned traditional Republican values in the field of arms control, environment and equal rights." Mr. Tanke, going further, asserted that "the majority of House Republicans would be more comfortable with a platform we would write than the one that was written in Dallas."

That remains to be tested, but the moderates are mobilizing around an issue that will gauge the future direction of the party as clearly as any: the budget. They are drafting a budget proposal of their own envisaging "across-the-board cuts" in both military and domestic spending. Mr. Tanke said, and have informed their party leadership that they will insist that their views be considered before they are called upon to line up behind whatever the White House and the party leadership finally endorse.

"It is a measure of the moderates' weakness that not one of their members has a seat on the Budget Committee. But Mr. Tanke is probably right in saying that 'if we can pull 30 or 40 people together on the principles of our moderate budget, we can have a real impact on the process.'"

But the ultimate test of the moderates' comeback efforts will be determined not in the 1985 budget battle but in the 1988 convention fight.

They are not without allies. There is a significant cadre of moderate-progressive Republican senators, including Majority Leader Bob Dole of Kansas and the chairman of the budget, finance, appropriations, intelligence, foreign relations, commerce and small business committees.

There is a similar cadre of moderate-progressive governors in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Tennessee, North Carolina, Rhode Island and Delaware, and there will probably be more in 1986.

Mr. McKinney, a backer of Vice President George Bush, said: "Most of us will end up in the same camp in 1988." But how effective they will be depends on how much real political organizing they do off Capitol Hill in the years between now and 1988.

Staff members from the "92 Group" offices have begun monthly meetings with the few, but well-versed Republican organizations that exist, such as the Rison Society. But the moderates simply do not have the political and financial infrastructure that the conservatives have built.

As Mr. Tanke said, "For too many years, being a moderate in the Republican Party has been synonymous with being lackadaisical. We are learning from the conservatives that we have to be activists."

The Washington Post

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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## The Truth About Mata Hari

PARIS — Sam Waagenaar, a Dutchman who lives in Rome, has been trying to uncover the truth about Mata Hari since 1931. During that time he has also had other activities — as a director of publicity for MGM in Europe, as a journalist, as an aspiring opera singer ("I was a tenor with a baritone complex"). Still, 50 years spent mulling the case of a woman who was shot as a spy by the French in 1917 would seem to amount to an obsession. Not so, says Waagenaar, a hale 77.

"What the hell, I'm not in love with her. She is one of the most extremely interesting

### MARY BLUME

persons of this century. If you can find anyone who hasn't heard of her, I'll buy you two drinks instead of one."

Waagenaar's 1964 book, "Mata Hari," was published in 11 countries. "Entirely persuasive," said The New Yorker, while in England The Times Literary Supplement said Waagenaar "has done more than anyone else to tell the truth about her."

In that book Waagenaar argued Mata Hari's innocence. Now he has a new book just out in France, "Mata Hari, ou la danse macabre," (published by Fayard) which is just as persuasive as the first one but reaches a different conclusion. Waagenaar finds her innocent in the sense that the Conseil de Guerre that tried her had only flimsy circumstantial evidence and never proved its case, but guilty in that she had agreed to spy for the Germans as well as the French.

"But that doesn't make her a spy any more than my saying I can make a table makes me a carpenter." She took German money, yes, but it was her lifelong habit to take money. She gave no information in exchange.

"She thought she could spy the way she could dance, and by God she was a jolly dancer," Waagenaar says.

The second book is based on letters, new information from Scotland Yard that documents Mata Hari's relations with the English, and on secret French documents that were not to be made public until the year 2017. Since the public was excluded from the trial and the transcript and even the names of the jurors have never been released, it would seem a coup for Waagenaar to be given access to these papers.

"I wasn't given. No more questions," he says. "It took me a hell of a long time before I found someone who was kind to me."

MATA Hari was a victim of circumstances and of her own megalomania. She was convicted in part because the French had lost face with British intelligence, in part because a successful spy hunt was needed to raise morale after the French army mutinies of 1917. Mata Hari



Mata Hari.

was a perfect scapegoat — heedless, self-centered, incapable of telling the truth even when her life was at stake, dubious, mysterious, careless with dates and names. Even her habit of keeping the calling card of every man who gave her one (they included Giacomo Puccini as well as an unfortunate number of German officers) made the prosecution's case easy.

"She dug her own grave," Waagenaar says. He first got involved in the Mata Hari story when, to publicize the MGM film with Greta Garbo, he was asked to go to Holland and talk with anyone who knew the dancer (despite her exotic name and appearance, she was pure Dutch). He found many people who had known her, as well as her personal maid, who had burned everything except two large scrapbooks which she gave to Waagenaar.

"When I started my research in 1931, I thought of Mata Hari as Greta Garbo. During the research the human being took shape. Mata Hari became a mythomaniac from having been just a myth."

Waagenaar has a film publicist's sympathy for mythomania, and the best part of his book is probably not the detailed detective work but his description of how she lied her way to the top. When he speaks of Mata Hari, his voice is full of admiring exasperation.

"She was strong-willed, something of a bitch. She was a tough cookie, but as a tough cookie she was an amazingly outgoing tough cookie who could wrap men around her little finger."

"She was stupid, idiotic, intelligently stupid. She actually thought that anything she would start she could bring to a successful end."

She began as Margaretha Geertruida Zelle, born in the town of Leeuwarden in 1876 (she died at 41, having been Mata Hari for only 12 years and 7 months). Her father was a hatmaker subject to *folles de grandeur* and nicknamed the Baron. He went broke, and at 18 the girl answered a marriage advertisement placed by an officer in the colonial army who was older, rheumatic, brutal and, despite the name Rudolph MacLeod, Dutch. He later claimed that his wife had flat feet. The marriage, spent mostly in the Dutch East Indies, went sour and by 1904 Margaretha was in Paris, broke and without a friend.

Within months she was the toast of Paris. She first called herself Lady MacLeod and knew nothing of dancing but in fact performed an exotic striptease. Her "title" and her claim that her art was from the Far East made the spectacle both respectable and titillating.

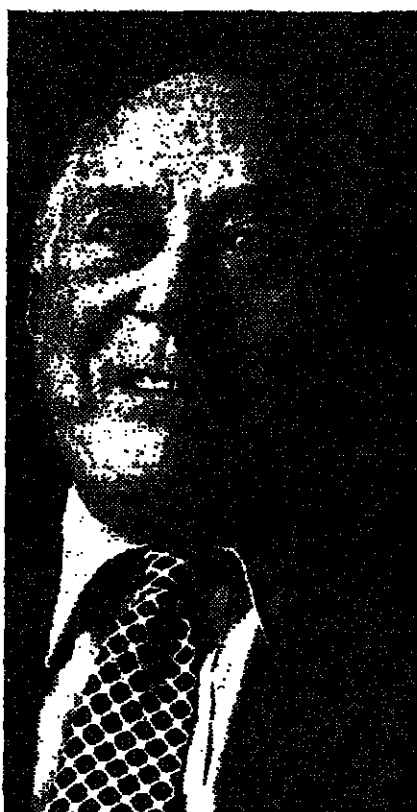
Her stage name means "sun" in Malay but she easily allowed herself to be identified as Indian, Siamese, Javanese, Chinese and Laotian — anything as long as it was Oriental. In 1934 Janet Flanner wrote of her, "Mata Hari was an unmental woman of mixed north and south blood, half Dutch, half Javanese. Both bloods predominated, giving her the benefit of neither."

She rode daily in the Bois (she had worked briefly in a circus and was a fine horsewoman) and gave carelessly deceitful interviews that even fooled Dutch journalists as well as the critic from The New York Herald, who applauded her chaste manner of revealing Hindu mysteries. Ambition grew and her social position quickly advanced: one of her lovers reported that she was the widow of Lord MacDonald, former governor of India.

The comely portrait that Waagenaar owns and reproduces on his book cover makes her look conventionally pretty, but other pictures in his collection suggest heavy features and earnest exoticism. Her body was said to be very fine and she danced nude when it was worn by her while she danced twice for Natalie Clifford Barney, a connoisseur of female beauty, arriving the first time on a horse in a bluish haze. Either the horse was blue (Flanner) or Mata Hari was because of her scanty dress and the inclement weather (Waagenaar). Much later, Miss Barney said of her guest:

"She had beauty but lacked charm. I didn't think much of her as a woman or a spy."

In the highly competitive days of *les grandes horizontales*, she never attained top rank. "She lacked finesse," Waagenaar says. "Mata Hari has come down in Parisian tra-



Sam Waagenaar.

dition as a great courtesan," Flanner wrote in 1934. "She was not. By tradition a prewar great courtesan was a vengeful, public, pretty woman of enormous social influence who was customarily kept by a kind of cartel — three millionaires, or two dukes — or by one royalty, and who, if she knew her business (which she usually did), had no private life or love." Mata Hari was vengeful, all right, but not beautiful, "and of so little social influence to be permitted all the private life and love she desired."

As an artist, Mata Hari was such a good self-publicist that she was even compared in talent with Isadora Duncan. She made her way to the stage of La Scala and was really surprised when Diaghilev turned her down. In 1914 she was in Berlin for an engagement that was canceled by the guns of August.

For the next three years she traveled across the Continent looking for jobs and rich lovers, careless and mysterious — two dangerous attributes in wartime. After being arrested and freed by the British, who thought she was a spy named Clara Benedix (who was never found), she went to Spain and, weary of languishing there, decided to cross France to get home to Holland.

"She knew she was under suspicion. Only a megalomaniac would push her luck so far," Waagenaar says.

SHE was arrested and throughout her trial apparently never believed she might be sentenced to death. On October 15, 1917 she died, with unaccustomed quiet elegance, before a firing squad at Vincennes, having refused a blindfold. The London Daily Express obituary said she was Dutch and Javanese and had learned to dance in Buddhist temples, while a German paper stated that she had been a lady-in-waiting to Queen Wilhelmina. Her ex-husband resurfaced to demand half her worldly goods, but they were auctioned to pay the expenses of her trial.

Mata Hari, says Waagenaar, has entered international history as "the most mythical and most elaborately admired spy of all times."

Six films and countless television programs have been based on her researches. "I don't think there's a thing about Mata Hari that I don't know."

Her spying activities in effect canceled each other out. "She accepted money from both sides, but as far as we know she never spied for the Germans. She did give the French certain information, but she gave it to a French officer who then claimed that he, and not she, had got it."

As Natalie Barney once said in summary, "Mata Hari lived dangerously, died courageously, and was shot into fame."

## Martha Graham at 90: The Choreography of Poetry

The following comments were made by Martha Graham, who will be 91 in May, during a recent conversation with the dance critics of The New York Times. The Martha Graham Dance Company is currently performing at the State Theater in New York.

NEW YORK — I never discuss genius in reference to myself. I really don't know what it means. I believe what the composer Edvard Vartse said to me one time when we were talking about genius. He said, "Martha, the difficulty is that everybody is born with genius, but most people only keep it a few minutes." It's the animal quality, it's the sense of wonder, it's the curiosity, the avidity for experience, for life. And you have to eat it all the time; sometimes it's bitter, sometimes it's very sweet.

It seems to me that choreography very often is a word behind which you can hide — in designs, in pattern. The necessity, the probing thing, the constant looking for something is not there. Choreography to me is not design only, it isn't just planning four on one side and six on the other. It's a necessity of action. When you start with an idea, or something hits you, then you have to follow that through to the end, and it's the following through to the end that makes the pattern. That, for me, is choreography.

I think people love to dance, they love to move around, but when I ask "Why do you do that?" it's like — well, it's like what a girl in Chicago once said to Alicia Markova. She was teaching them "Ciselle," and when the Queen of the Wilis touched another dancer, Alicia asked, "Why did you do that?" The dancer said, "Well, it's in the choreography." And Alicia said, "Well, do you know what it means?" And the dancer said, "Well, I was just told to hop her like that on her shoulder."

There are of ten ideal dance bodies — no, not often, but sometimes. But sometimes they're so ideal that they don't do anything. They're so satisfied, like a pretty cat, you know, they suckle themselves and they're satisfied and don't have to — to tear themselves up. The divine fallacy is not there. You see, when wearing a blanket, an Indian woman leaves a flaw in the weaving of that blanket to let the soul out. You have to have that terrific fear, the ancestral footstep walking behind you.

Dancing is just discovery, discovery, discovery — what it all means, the way the little bone near the ankle relates itself to the floor for a perfect stance, a perfect plié.

Branch Rickey once said, "The thing I like about your dancing" — he didn't know a thing about dancing — "the thing I like about your dancing is every time you put your arm up, the ball seems to come right into your hand." And I thought that was the best definition I'd ever had. So instead of waiting for the ideal body, I wait for the person whose hand goes up and the ball comes.

I love words very much. I've always loved to talk, and I've always loved words — the words that rest in your mouth, what words mean and how you taste them and so on. And for me the spoken word can be used almost as a gesture.

The erotic element is life, but it doesn't have to absorb you, it doesn't have to be a naughty word. It's the love of life in many ways. To me, a building, if it's beautiful, is the love of one man, he's made it out of his love for space, materials, things like that. When people have said, "Your dances are erotic," I've replied that I've always regarded eroticism as a beautiful word. I'm not ashamed to be linked to it. I would be ashamed to be linked to flamboyant sexuality; that's a part of life, but it isn't all of it — except on Channel J.

You know, nowadays, if you're not stark and simple the way I was at the beginning, you're not modern. One time Stark Young was asked to go and see a concert of mine. He said, "Oh, must I go? I'm so afraid she's going to give birth to a cube on the stage." Then he ended up by sending me a reliquary of a saint's robe, which I still have.

I was brought up with money. My father's income started the day he was born, with a trust fund. His father was an immigrant. Through all my childhood, all my education, I had no privation. I went into the Follies because my family's estate was embezzled. I had to work. Thank God, I had to work, and I worked hard. I cast aside every seduction that came my way, because I was trying, I guess, to do what my father said, "You must look for the truth."

Denishawn influenced me very much in the handling of fabrics and props. I was fascinated with fabrics, I thought they were extremely beautiful. I did all my own fitting and costumes, and things of that kind, and sewed them.

With "Primitive Mysteries" I decided on a Saturday night that the costumes were all wrong, and the only performance I had in a year was to be on Sunday night. So I went down to Delancey Street, or down in that area, and I bought dark blue jersey for 19 cents a yard, if you can imagine. We came back, sewed all day, made the costumes and went on that night. And those are the same costumes — not the same dresses — but the same model that is worn today.

I was stripping the body, but I hadn't yet reached the point of the leotards. I know that I use lavish costumes now, and I know that I undress the men very much — I'm perfectly aware of that — but their bodies are so beautiful that I see no reason not to, if one is reticent and understanding. It's not curiosity we're after, it's the revelation of beauty.

I never set out to create a technique. I started out on the floor to find myself, to find what the body could do, and what would give me satisfaction — emotionally, dramatically and bodily. But I did not ever dream of establishing a technique. I still can't believe anything like that happened.

Once when I was crossing the plains of Canada while we were touring I wrote in a notebook, "I know I will have subsidies someday but I pray that it will not be too soon." That's supreme arrogance!

I think comedy is the most difficult thing in the world, I really do. One can always lament, you know — but to laugh in the face of life, that's very hard. And for me the great tragedian should also be a great comedian. I think it was true in the case of the little man with the big feet, Charlie Chaplin. I remember him coming back to my dressing room once, staying for an hour after the performance, and talking and talking, with his wife. He wasn't wisecracking, he was an intensely serious man.

I remember in "Punch and Judy," I had this flower and I was looking at Erick Hawkins's behind, not knowing whether I'd touch it or not touch it. I did, and then walked right away from it. Well, evidently it was extremely funny, but it was an accident, which I used later.

I love comedy, you see. I love to play, I love funny things. I like to be in the middle of funny things. I'm bored with people who are always beating their breasts. I think you have to do what Dylan Thomas says, you have to "rage against the dark. Go no lightly into that dark night." I think that's what comedy is, you rage against the dark. It takes a little doing, let's put it that way.

I have never written poetry, never. I've read a great deal and I can still say Chaucer in the old Middle English, the first part, the first few lines. That's always meant a great deal to me because of the loveliness, the wonder of the words, and the holes in the imagery for you to fill in.

Dancing is very like poetry. It's like poetic lyricism sometimes, it's like the rawness of dramatic poetry, it's like the terror — or it can be.

Continued on page 8



Martha Graham.

## Cafés in Paris: A Writer's View

by Hans Koning

PARIS — The Paris institution that most impressed and that seduced those early American exiles who came in the 1920s was doubtlessly the café. The French café, and specifically the Paris café, was unique, *hors concours*.

America had night clubs, bars (very good ones) and even, yes, brothels. America did not and does not have cafés in the real sense of the word. For French and indeed most Continental cafés are, of course, much more than a spot to have a cup of coffee or a beer; they are places to hang out, to read, to look at people, to meet people and to work.

For poor writers and artists they are a haven when there is no heat in the rented room, or an angry girlfriend or unpaid landlord is lying in wait; and serious writers and artists are still, more often than not, poor (because "serious" in this context implies not trying to cater to the fads of the moment).

In a café there is privacy to work for hours for the price of a coffee, a chance to exchange ideas with colleagues, a chance to recharge energies and expel the doubts that attack the lone occupant of an attic. Cafés from as far back as the French Revolution were the welcome wagon for the young and for the unknown freshly arriving in town, from Gérard de Nerval to Camus and from Huxmans to Picasso. Cubism and existentialism were talked into shape in Paris cafés and so were a wide variety of political theories. It is easy to imagine one single café somewhere in Paris, or perhaps in Warsaw or in Petersburg (which early on had cafés on the French model), where at one table Lenin is writing "What's to Be Done?" at another

Chekhov is planning "The Seagull," and at a third Tchaikovsky is humming in his mind the opening bars of "The Nutcracker."

The sad news of our 1980s, however, is that cafés in that true and proper sense are on their way out. Amazingly, the Continental café in general and the Paris one in particular survived that mysterious spiral, or perhaps conspiracy is the word, of real estate prices multiplying ever faster. The price of the six square feet of Paris in which a visitor drinks his *demi* has over the past decades gone up 10 to 20 times as fast as the price of the *demi* itself, but somehow the challenge has been met.

A European tradition has held the line: very few establishments have become Americanized in the sense that they force you to order a fancy cocktail if all you want is an espresso, or that after 15 minutes a waiter comes to clean your ashtray again and again till you get the message. It is still possible to linger in a café in Europe. That, indeed, is precisely what you pay for, not for your order, whose price has no direct relation to its net cost.

WHAT is ruining the café as a community institution, a place for serious work and serious discussion, is not real estate inflation. It is the perpetual, all-pervading sound of machine-produced music, and the more or less musical sound of electronic war games. Bernard Shaw wrote after the invention of the radio, "Music after dinner is delightful, music before breakfast is unnatural." He was lucky enough to escape living in an epoch when there is music before, during and after everything.

A newly arrived writer in Paris, clutching his notes, who has an image of himself or herself as a 1980s Simonon or Sartre working

on that novel or play or thesis in the quiet, mirrored room of an old-fashioned café, will vainly pound the boulevards and side streets in search of one.

He will not find a place where the musical din does not drown out the finest creative fancy or the sharpest political analysis. If he enters a café where nothing is heard but the pleasant murmur of voices and the hiss of the coffee machine, he'll realize once he has sat down that he simply happened to come in right between two records or tapes. (If by great good fortune he has entered a place where the music machine is out of order, he'll find its role taken over by the even more obnoxious incursion of the beeps and bells of video and pinball games).

This is literally true: it is now well-nigh impossible anywhere on the Continent to find a café not filled with a musical roar. Don't imagine that going East is an escape. I have cringed under loud Muzak or the facsimile thereof in a lonely *auberge* on a Romanian mountaintop. The last country where one might find the odd example of an old-fashioned café preserved is Switzerland. Switzerland is a country that has made Quiet one of its native products.

So universal is this public din that a suspicion is warranted about the nervous governments of Europe subsidizing the permanent concert as a means to keep young men and women from writing rebellious tracts such as used to emanate from coffee houses, and that they're thus efficiently silencing any future Lenin. But governments are not that perspicacious. It is more likely that the racket stems from the modern fact that it in its turn promotes: thoughtlessness, the absence of thought.

Hans Koning is a Dutch-born American writer. His latest novel is "The Devil's War," published by Pantheon in New York.

## A Rich Moment in Mexican Art

by Mark J. Kurlansky

MEXICO CITY — The boom is over. The money is gone, even papers and paints are hard to come by. But the galleries and the museums that grew during the oil years of the 1970s are still here — and the artists of Mexico are busy.

"This is a particularly plural moment," says a leading Mexican art critic, Raquel Tibol. "It is a rich moment."

It was the great muralists after the revolution of 1910, Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco and David Siqueiros, who made Mexican painting famous around the world. Their pulsating murals of color and motion exalted the revolution and redefined the image of Mexico.

Like the revolution, this art became institutionalized, and was rejected by the generation of the 1950s, many of whom refused commissions for state murals and turned abroad for inspiration, especially to Spain. The 1960s generation returned to political activism, protesting repression by the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party.

The oil boom in the 1970s poured more money than ever before into art — bringing new markets, new galleries, a new feeling of freedom. That feeling of freedom remains, as do the many galleries. Only the money and art customers are disappearing. There are no clear movements, no schools. The celebrated groups of the 1960s have broken up. The individual artists have taken off in all directions.

Muralism is coming back. Neo-expressionism, favored in Europe and New York, is strong. Also popular are abstractionism, conceptualism, Pop art, narrativism, surrealism and photorealism — and some artists

mix several of these elements in a single work.

The difference in generations is one source of diversity. Artists in their late 20s are developing a strong presence in the gallery scene, alongside the more political generation who are now in their late 30s. The rebels of the 1950s, who have always been internationalists (19 of the most prominent showed in the Espace Latino-Americain in Paris in February) have grown into a respected establishment at home. Even Rufino Tamayo, the great colorist who led the break from social murals with abstract and figurative invention, is still active at 86.

BUT most of the artists have become individualists. "We embrace anything that interests us," says Francisco Castro Lefterio, 30. Most are uninterested in the enduring theme of the great muralists: "I don't care if it's Mexican. It is an individual expression," says one young sculptress, Lourdes Cue, who works with rocks and other natural objects.

There are exceptions. A typical painting by German Venegas, 26, for example, shows Mexican peasants hat in hand, with a brightly colored crucifix and a fist raised in victory in the foreground. The Aztec imagery in the bright paintings of Javier Arevalo almost look pre-Hispanic. But much of Mexican art today is a more personal view of cultural experience and more independent of local tradition than in the past.

Some of this independence grew with the livelier art scene. Artists in the 1950s worked under the shadow of masters whose international reputation has never been equalled by other Mexican artists. "We had very little information. We were very ignorant," recalls the painter Tomas Parra. "We had Orozco,

Rivera and Siqueiros." They also had only three galleries and few collectors.

Today there are more than 30 active galleries in Mexico City, and six major museums that show contemporary art. Crowds at the museums include peasant families in sandals, reverently moving from canvases to canvases, with small children, mouths open, staring up at large abstracts.

Art is part of life here. "You cannot get away from the fact that they are still doing pots in the markets the way they have for thousands of years," Helen Escobedo, a sculptress and former director of the Mexico City Museum of Modern Art, said. "Mexicans who are aware of their history know that whatever they are doing in their art has an equivalent on the streets."

The economic crisis that began at the end of 1982 has hit artists as hard as everyone else. There are few Mexicans now with money to collect art, which is a severe blow to the young who have not established foreign reputations.

Almost no art supplies are made in Mexico, and imports are restricted. A No. 1 Newton & Windsor drawing pencil can cost the peso equivalent of \$22. Jan Hendrix, a transplanted Dutch artist, is trying to find investment from Holland to start local production of quality paper, which he now has to carry in personally from Europe.

Even well-established artists are selling less. Escobedo blames the economic crisis for the cancellation for lack of financing of five different commissions in Mexico in the past two years. She is looking abroad and is currently working on a large public sculpture in Jerusalem. She has also been "inventing" her own commissions, working with a photographer, Paolo Gori. Her cardboard sculpture

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## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## Inflight Entertainment For the Upwardly Mobile

by Roger Collis

IN the beginning you had the inflight movie, elevator music on the sound channels and those earphones with little plugs that used to bore their way into your brain. But as airlines convert their outdated film equipment to video and install hi-fi systems with electronic headsets, inflight entertainment is coming of age both as a powerful new advertising medium and an important contender in the passenger service stakes.

Airline passengers, who have little else to do except twiddle their thumbs, are the ad man's dream of the ultimate captive audience. (Being upwardly mobile in a literal as well as a demographic sense means that they can't go to the refrigerator for a beer when the commercials come on.) And video technology has opened a world of new possibilities for sponsored programs, from destination films to the latest news. Prototypes already exist for individual video screens in the back of seats. And even live inflight broadcasting is technically possible.

In 10 years time, there may be more people watching films in the air than on the ground, according to Duncan Hilary, a director of the Cameo Network, a London-based firm that sponsors screen entertainment for a dozen international airlines. About 10 million people a month presently watch inflight films, Hilary says, and this may grow to 100 million before the end of the decade. His prediction is based on an International Air Transport Association estimate that the number of passengers carried by commercial airlines will double from 60 million to 120 million a month within this time, and the expectation that video programs will be shown on short- as well as long-haul flights.

Unless it takes a new Broadway show aboard, or at least screens a new release, an airline is hardly likely to sell more seats because of its inflight entertainment. But airlines are discovering that high-quality customized programs, along with elegant seat configuration, decor and other cabin amenities, can help to emphasize its individuality and reinforce the image it is trying to promote.

Whether or not an airline exploits this opportunity will depend on how much of its inflight advertising revenue it ploughs back into making programs. When Cameo started in April 1983, the concept was to rent the screen from the airline and pay it a proportion of the revenue, Hilary says. "But what we do now is to produce a program with the airline and retain all revenue until the agreed cost of the production is covered. Thereafter we split the revenue 50/50."

This means that an airline can either get its entertainment free of charge or a fat check. But according to Hilary, most of the major airlines "go quite a long way down the entertainment road." For example, Cameo spends about \$1 million a year with KLM on "total programming."

Inflight entertainment began in the 1960s, when airlines first made deals with film distributors to screen movies. This was gradually followed by music on audio channels and eventually speech programs. In the early days, advertising was limited to a few minutes of "back-to-back" commercials just before the main feature film.

In March 1980, a 10-minute sponsored magazine program made by the New York-based Transglobal Films was first tested on American Airlines, according to Joan Licursi, a vice president of Transglobal, which is now the largest company producing inflight screen entertainment. "World on Parade" was so well received by passengers that by mid-1981 it was being shown by 15 major U.S. domestic and international airlines, including Pan Am, TWA, SAS, Lufthansa and British Airways. One of the first of the programs, which change every month, was a special produced by Wilkinson Sword on the wedding of Britain's Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer in July 1981.

Airlines started converting to video about three years ago. According to Cameo, three of its clients, Eastern Airlines, British Caledonian and UTA, are still using film, but plan to convert shortly. Licursi says that Pan Am and TWA still carry a high percentage of film as they undergo their "retrofits" or refurbishment.

Transglobal, she says, is contracted to produce video films for British Airways starting in May 1985. Air France plans to start a three-year conversion of its long-haul fleet in July. Swissair is introducing video on its Boeing 747s and DC-10s, not only for inflight entertainment but for demonstration films of life-vest and oxygen mask use.

Video is not only cheaper but more flexible than film, which has to be loaded into

giant 16mm cassettes. These are limited to a maximum 120 minutes playing time (which is why you sometimes miss the juicy parts of a long movie) and cannot be changed by the cabin crew during the flight. Video is stored in random access cassettes which can be changed or run on at any time. This allows the screening of same-day news, "what's on" destination films, documentaries and "welcome aboard" features, as well as the movie. There's no limit to the amount of video that can be run, raising the question of how much is too much for the beleaguered traveler.

So far, airlines are being fairly sensible. For example, Cathay Pacific, one of Cameo's clients, shows a one-hour documentary (a different version for inbound and outbound flights) with four minutes of advertising, on sectors of three to six hours. On sectors of six to nine hours, there's a movie with another four minutes of ads. And on longer sectors, both of these films are shown. Whatever they think of the programs, passengers don't seem to be turned off by the advertising. According to Hilary, commercials for up-market products have an average recall of 83 percent compared with 23 per-

## Airline travelers are the ultimate captive audience.

cent for television. Although inflight ads are five times more expensive than television in terms of cost per thousand (a one-minute ad on Cathay costs \$7,000 a month for a potential audience of 100,000) advertisers are able to target a group that only represents 10 percent of the TV audience. "The efficiency of this medium is phenomenal," Hilary says. A survey carried out last October among 35 international airlines by the World Airline Entertainment Association seems to show that audio entertainment is at least as popular as video. On flights where only audio was available 82 percent of passengers took headphones compared with 62 percent with video alone. With combined audio and visual channels, 68 percent took headphones.

Until about three years ago, most airlines took their audio entertainment off the shelf from the hardware suppliers. But today they are turning to specialized producers of customized sponsored programs, speech as well as music. Inflight Radio, a London-based production company, claims to have been first in the field, two years ahead of the United States, with a speech program for Laker Airways in 1979, followed the same year by British Caledonian. It provides programs for about 10 airlines, including KLM, Cathay Pacific and Virgin Atlantic.

"We offer a complete package, totally underwriting the cost of production in return for the right to sell advertising," says Douglas Moffitt, a professional broadcaster and founder-director of Inflight Radio. "We have a higher proportion of sponsored channels on British Caledonian than any other airline to my knowledge. What this means to the consumer is that revenue is ploughed back into making higher quality programs."

British Caledonian offers 11 programs on its audio channels, which are changed every two months. They include classical, country and rock music as well as comedy and a one-hour report for business travelers. Moffitt foresees live broadcasting in the next five years. "Since the majority of long-haul flights land in London between 6 A.M. and 9.30 A.M., you could beam up a signal to the plane and produce a half-hour rolling news program of weather, news, sport, what's on, traffic conditions and so on," he says.

But the most exciting innovations in inflight entertainment are being pioneered by upstart airlines like Virgin Atlantic, which makes imaginative use of screen and sound as part of its in-flight experience. It shows the latest rock videos and even live acts on about a third to a half of its flights. According to a Virgin executive, Hugh Band, musicians and other entertainers are welcome to audition. If they pass, they are expected to work their passage in exchange for free seats.

London Express Aviation, a new airline that expects to fly from London to Singapore and Hong Kong from October 1985, plans not only live entertainment but is converting the top deck of its 747 into a casino, which will provide blackjack and baccarat. Its chairman, Japp van der Zwan, a former director of Amsterdam's Schiphol airport, says: "We plan to put the fun back into flying and provide a total inflight experience."

## A 14th-Century Manor House

by Erica Brown

LONDON — In 1340, Sir Thomas Cawne cleared an area of virgin forest in the Weald of Kent and built himself a house complete with great hall and chapel, and because the site lay deep in a valley, he surrounded it with a moat for defense.

In 1480, Sir Richard Haut made the house U-shaped by adding two wings, and in 1520, Sir Richard Clement completed the quadrangle and walks into the original house, and it is easy to imagine the discomfort of life, even for the wealthy, in the Middle Ages. However, large a fire, the great hall must always have been cold, and there is no softness in the stony austerity of the other rooms.

Ightham has always been lucky. Legend has it that a troop of Roundheads, seeking to destroy the house as a Royalist stronghold, got lost and sacked another one instead. Then, in 1953, after the death of its owner, Sir Thomas Colyer-Ferguson, a group of local businessmen bought the house to save it from developers.

That was only an interim solution, but Ightham Mote's luck held. Robinson, a businessman from Portland, Maine, had first seen Ightham Mote during a cycling holiday in the 1920s. In 1953, he decided to pay it a nostalgic visit, and discovering its plight, he bought the house, repaired and refurbished it and arranged to insure its survival by passing it on to the National Trust.

Ightham Mote, at Ivy Hatch, near Sevenoaks in Kent, is open to the public on Sunday and Friday afternoons from 2 to 5 P.M. between April and September, admission charge £1.50. For information, tel: 732/62235.

The two most distinguished rooms are the great hall, spanned by a single pointed stone arch in the center and two timber arches at either end, and Sir Richard Clement's chapel with its most unchurchlike barrel-vaulted ceiling of painted wood.

But much of Ightham's charm lies in the way it evokes images of the past. Crossing the moat, one enters the cobbled quadrangle and walks into the original house, and it is easy to imagine the discomfort of life, even for the wealthy, in the Middle Ages. However, large a fire, the great hall must always have been cold, and there is no softness in the stony austerity of the other rooms.

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## TRAVEL

## In Venice, a Battle for Cultural Capital

by E.J. Dionne Jr.

VENICE — The weather varies these days from delightfully clear and crisp to a bone-chilling damp cold. On weekdays the locals can bustle across St. Mark's Square without resorting to the feign-left, move-right maneuvers through summer crowds who clog up the piazzas like so many tacks and defensive ends.

Even St. Mark's Church got dressed up for winter: Smack in the middle, covering the main doorway, workmen have constructed a plain wooden enclosure so they can get on with their task of restoration, safe from the winds that whip off the Grand Canal.

The restoration at the church is but one of a series of signs that beneath Venice's present peace and quiet there is a kind of cultural revival going on. What is happening is at times dramatic. But for the most part, people here see it as a slow comeback from a somnolent period in the late 1960s and early 1970s when the city of canals threatened to become merely a Disneyland for tourists.

But the city's current cultural drive is not without controversy, and the arguments go on here echo a broader cultural debate around the country. The disagreements relate to the role of local government in Italy's cultural life, to the cultural influence of the political left — particularly the Communist Party — and to Italy's lack of a cultural center.

THIS extraordinary decentralization of artistic life and just about everything else in Italy is a key to understanding why Venice can bid to become an important center of the arts.

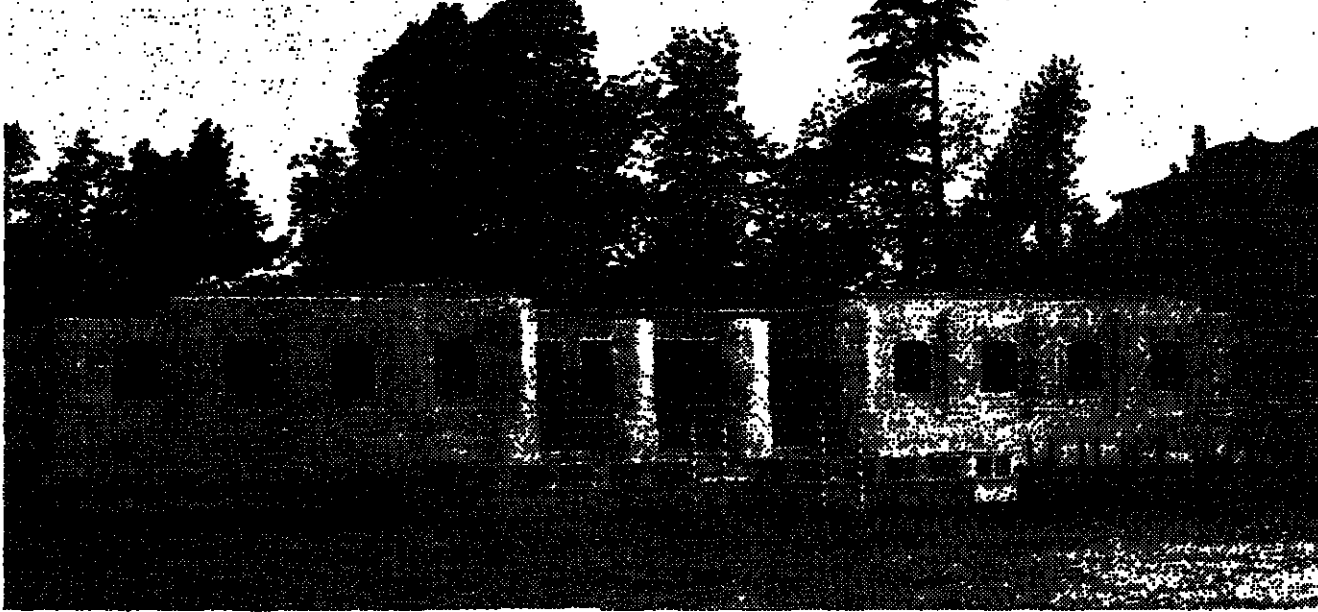
"We didn't have a Napoleon," said Gian-domenico Romanello, the director of the Venice city museums, referring to France's great centralizer. "France is Paris and Paris is France. You can't say that Rome is Italy, Milan is Italy, Venice is Italy. It's very hard to centralize things here."

Another difference between the two places is that the political left, whose influence on cultural life has sagged in France, is still alive here. And it is alive partly because of decentralization.

The Italian Communist Party has never been able to take power nationwide, but it is strong in the cities across central and northern Italy. In both Venice and Rome the officials in charge of culture are Communists.

And thus it is no accident, as Marxists say, that when an exhibition of Impressionist paintings — mainly French — from the Soviet Union's museums found its way to Italy, it was sponsored by the cities of Venice and Rome. (It is now being shown in Venice's Museo Correr and will open in Rome at the end of April.)

Romanello, who is not himself a Communist Party member, agreed that Communist local governments here managed to do better than others in winning Eastern European



The Peggy Guggenheim Collection.

exhibitions. "We have good ties with the Soviet museums, with Poland, East Germany and other Eastern countries," he said.

The Communist Party's importance in cultural life here is based on more than control over a lot of city halls. Luciano Pellicani, the editor of the Socialist Party's monthly, *Il Mondo Operaio*, argues that the Communists owe much of their cultural tradition to the party's founder and intellectual hero, Antonio Gramsci.

What set Gramsci apart from other Marxist thinkers was the importance he accorded to winning cultural and moral predominance for the left. In Western countries, Gramsci argued, intellectual and cultural hegemony was more important and enduring than state power. As a result, said Pellicani, who is deeply critical of the Communists on many issues, "The Italian Communist Party has worked to spread culture to the masses."

The Communists' role in cultural life has been a point of attack for Christian Democrats hoping to oust Communist-led local governments in elections scheduled for this May. *Il Sabato*, the weekly of *Comunione e Liberazione* — a Catholic movement increasingly strong among Italian youth — ran a long article a few months ago praising the current policies.

The article, on the Emilia-Romagna region, charged that the Communists — not unlike other parties here — distributed cultural funds to its friends and "friends of friends."

The projects the article cited ranged from an architectural contract for a new theater, to money given to 12 women who ran a seminar called "Women on Women: Biogra-

phy and Writings in German From the 18th Century Until Today."

Another line of attack has been that the Communists emphasize large, publicity-grabbing exhibitions in place of more care for existing institutions and ancient buildings. Romanello referred to this as "an old polemic," and said that while Communist-led local governments did like to mount major exhibitions, they were not indifferent to the nation's cultural legacy or the management of museums. "We have open museums here," he said, "and in Italy that's not nothing."

A major source of Communist pride here is that, thanks in part to Gramsci's influence, the Italian party is not as burdened as other Communist parties, notably France's, with the legacy of cultural Stalinism. This, Pellicani argued, has helped prevent the flood of defections from the left that has characterized recent French cultural and intellectual life.

THERE is, however, one important trend in Italian cultural life, very much in evidence in Venice, that marks the decline of the old ideological boundaries.

While the Soviet Union's Impressionist exhibition was showing on one side of the Grand Canal, the Peggy Guggenheim Collection was putting on two shows on the other side. A local newspaper, *Il Mattino*, could not resist noting the peaceful coexistence of the two superpowers across the waters.

Peggy Guggenheim's house is now a museum, affiliated with the Guggenheim Muse-

um in New York, and Gioseetta Capriati, in charge of the collection's office of development and public affairs, argues that the museum owes its success to the growing acceptance here of corporate sponsorship of the arts.

In the past, she noted, corporate sponsorship was resisted, especially by the left. It feared, Romanello said, "the conditioning of cultural life by sponsors," roughly what anti-Communists worry about in the case of Communist local governments.

Partly because of the efforts of organizers of smaller projects such as the Guggenheim Collection, and partly because of the pioneering role in culture played by Olivetti, those fears are abating, even on the left.

Indeed, Venice is beginning to profit from cultural competition between Italy's industrial giants, Olivetti and Fiat. Fiat is setting up an art center of its own at the Palazzo Grassi, and has hired Pontus Hulten, formerly the director of the Pompidou Center in Paris and the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art, to develop its programs.

Hulten said Fiat had done a good deal in promoting the cultural life of its home base in Turin, but had been overshadowed by Olivetti elsewhere and now wants to make a mark of its own.

That communists and capitalists and those not so easily pigeonholed are all fighting over culture here has much to do with the mysteries of the word *cultura*.

"La cultura," said Philip Rylands, the administrator of the Peggy Guggenheim Collection, pronouncing the word with appropriate dignity. "In Italy, it has a sort of charisma."

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## In the Shadow of the Magic Mountain

by Paul Lewis

KLOSTERS, Switzerland — The Alpine village of Klosters lies in the shadow of the "Magic Mountain" of Thomas Mann, and with nearby Davos shares access to the great winter snowfields of the Alps and the Weisshof. Though many consider the snowfields the single finest skiing area in the Alps, these fields become equally unrivaled hiking country in the summer.

At this time of year, the best of the skiing season is drawing to a close. Sometimes the snow will linger on the high slopes and glaciers well into April, perhaps even until May or June. But many of the hotels in Klosters close down for the month of May as the season of slush and roaring mountain torrents closes in.

These days, summer hiking in the mountains is as much a part of Alpine tourism as the skiing is in the winter months. As the snow melts its annual retreat, Klosters and the Magic Mountain gradually change their appearance. Yet in some ways their appeal is no different.

The cable cars rumble on, of course, though now they are handling up a clientele clad in stout boots and climbing gear. The tall painted poles that in winter protrude above the snow to guide skiers often serve as markers for summer hiking trails as well. The mountain-top restaurants still do a brisk business, and some of their white-clothed, mountain-scented friendlier and more inviting.

YET the attraction of the Alps in summer is essentially that of hiking around on the mountain tracks the skiers race over in winter, enjoying the bright sun and the high thin air.

In Klosters itself, the railway station opens onto a small but lively shopping street that winds down across a stony river before it vanishes into the countryside.

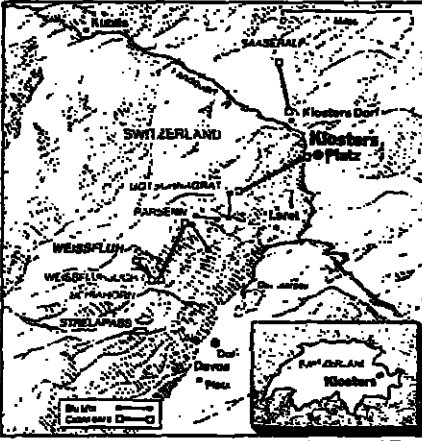
Grouped around the station are a few hotels, a post office, a church with a tall steeple of mountain stone, a tiny folk art museum, a few discotheques and one or two restaurants. There is just one movie theater, but there are lots of chalets dotting the lower slopes of the surrounding mountains.

It is an informal private place, a mountain village of 3,500 in the eastern canton of Switzerland called Graubünden, or Grisons, a region in which the majority are German-speaking Protestants, though Klosters has a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church and residents may also speak Italian, Romansh, French or English.

Though much smaller, Klosters imitates Davos by dividing itself into Klosters Platz, the area around the railway station and the cable car to Gotschnagrat and Parsenn, and Klosters Dorf, the northerly end of the village where, for a fare of 11 Swiss francs (\$3.85), another cable car swings up to Sasserap, in the Madrisa mountains on the opposite side of the valley.

At Sasserap, at an altitude of more than 6,000 feet (1,800 meters), lies what the tourist guides call the Klosters sun terrace, a vast south-facing terrace of sloping snow with a restaurant, six ski lifts and more than 30 miles (50 kilometers) of ski trails and hiking paths.

The sun terrace of Sasserap is the place to bask in the hot sun and gaze out across the shimmering vista of snowy peaks etched



against the peerless blue of the Alpine sky. It is also a good place to drink *Apfelsaft*, the slightly tangy nonalcoholic apple juice available everywhere for about 3 francs a bottle.

Closer to Klosters Dorf are several small T-bar lifts that haul skiers up the easier slopes. And the two-mile toboggan run from Gotschnagrat down to Klosters offers a safer, slower and thoroughly welcome alternative to the perilous Cresta Run at St. Moritz.

IN winter, as in summer, visitors have a choice of ways to go into the mountains encircling Klosters. A wide variety of ski lift and cable car passes are on sale and it is best to take your time and work out exactly what you need. But a good bargain is the five-day pass entitling you to use all the cable cars and ski lifts in the Klosters-Davos region; the five-day pass costs 155 Swiss francs, or 117 francs for those under 16.

And don't imagine that the mountains are reserved for ski enthusiasts alone in colder weather. Hikers, snugly protected in insulated clothing and warm, waterproof boots, can enjoy them just as much, riding the cable cars from peak to peak and tramping down the side of the ski runs or along special paths.

At the Lunfelli (aerial cableway) near the Klosters railway station, red and silver cable cars whisk skiers up over the fir trees to the snow-laden summit of the Gotschnagrat, a peak crowned, like so many in the Swiss Alps, with a restaurant that commands panoramic views over Klosters, Davos and the mountains beyond.

From the Gotschnagrat skiers can take the run down the Parsenn slopes toward Unter Laret (with a chairlift back) or ski straight ahead toward Ober Laret and return on a T-bar.

But an altogether better idea is to ski, or tramp, through the snow along the track that leads to Parsenn, halfway down the valley side, and get on the linked cable cars that run from Parsenn along the top of the Magic Mountain, providing access to the slopes and peaks between Klosters and Davos.

The first car runs from Parsenn to the Weisshof, where the little funicular railway up the Parsenn slopes from Davos Dorf disgorges its cargo of clanking skiers.

At Weisshof, a mountain-top concrete bunker houses two restaurants, a rapid self-service eatery downstairs with a more expensive and slower restaurant on top. On a cold day, try a bowl of hot *Gulaschsuppe*, a thick soup of meat, vegetables and beans that costs about 20 francs.

From Weisshof, another cable car

makes the short trip across to the higher Weissfluh peak and the start of Europe's longest ski run, the 13-mile descent to Källs, a few miles north-west of Klosters.

The alternative is to hike, or ski, down to the start of the Strela cable car, about a mile and a half away and go swinging past the rocky, sawtooth summit of the Schiabor to the Strelapass for a break at the restaurant there, which has a sun deck in the snow. Then ride in one of the gondola cars that glide down the mountain to link up at the Schiabor Hotel with the funicular railway into Davos Platz and an ordinary train back to Klosters.

KLOSTERS boasts several highly rated traditional Swiss hotels. Among them are the Verena (tel: 4-11-61) and the Silvretta (tel: 4-13-53), each a short walk from the railway station.

The Verena, a fine old gray stone palace with high ceilings, a grand entrance hall and paneled dining room, has been well modernized and boasts an indoor heated pool and outdoor tennis courts for the summer. It is open from June through September and again from December through March. Rates are offered for single or double rooms, with or without private bath; dining is the traditional half-pension (half-pension, breakfast and one other meal is included in the room rate). For example, this summer, a double room with private bath, breakfast and one other meal will cost 190 to 240 francs.

The Silvretta is an elegant six-story stone building that resembles the coaching inn it used to be. Today it has a snug, warm atmosphere and a comfortable dining room in a circa-1835 chalet that is connected by a pas-

sageway to the main hotel. The Silvretta is open only from December through April; during the Easter holidays a double with bath, breakfast and one other meal costs 240 to 300 francs.

Eating in Swiss hotels of this quality is never cheap; you should expect to pay about 80 francs a person for a meal with wine. *Volpension*, full pension or all meals, at the Verena, costs an additional 20 francs a person a day; at the Silvretta, an additional 30 francs each.

But Klosters also has smaller, cheaper hotels such as the Chess Andrea (tel: 4-39-70), open from June through October and from December through April, where a double with private bath costs 135 francs during the Easter holidays and 100 francs this summer.

Among other choices is the Aaba Health, a top-rated luxury hotel that features vegetarian cuisine. There are also half a dozen *garni* hotels, bed-and-breakfast places that do not offer other meals, and four *Berggasthäuser*, mountain guest-houses especially appealing to hikers and skiers.

In winter a good way to explore Klosters for the first time is by horse-drawn sleigh. An hour-long tour of the village and surroundings costs about 85 francs and can be arranged by your hotel. In warmer weather one might simply want to walk around the village, past the painted wooden chalets and small shops.

For information on walking tours in the village, as well as hikes in the nearby countryside, contact the local tourist offices in Klosters Platz (tel: 4-18-77) or Dorf (tel: 4-19-78).

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## "MAKE MINE A LARGE ONE."

BRINGS BACK MEMORIES OF HAPPIER TIMES.

WHO WOULD have thought a new play on botany would prove a source of constant hilarity throughout the evening? But despite the lethargy the topic instantly induced in one at school, such a subject is keeping audiences rolling throughout Europe.

ON TOUR

PART OF ITS immense charm is that "Make mine a large one" has such a wide appeal. (Though one must confess that those with a more cultured taste will probably find it wittier than those who labour under the misconception that Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew* is a course in animal husbandry.) The plot has an international flavour. The main personalities are drawn from countries as diverse as Morocco, Saxony and Indo-China and feature such characters as Coriander, Angelica, Orris and Juniper. Although at first sight such a mixture might appear a little uncomfortable, it is the skill with which they have been seamlessly blended that guarantees the end result.

I raise my glass to the creators of the production, Bombay Gin. It is indeed their unique distillation that keeps one amused.

And I for one shall oft return to my favourite bar to watch it run and run—into my glass.









AMEX prices P.34  
NYSE prices P.10  
NYSE volume P.12  
NASDAQ prices P.14  
NASDAQ volume P.16  
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FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1985

## TECHNOLOGY

### New '911' Service Allows Instant Tracing of Calls

 By ERIC N. BERG  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In Minneapolis, the manager of a 24-hour supermarket was stabbed during an apparent robbery not long ago. Although badly injured, the manager was able to dial "911" and summon an ambulance without ever giving his address.

In Orlando, Florida, an enraged woman began firing a shotgun in a house where two other families lived. A second woman in the house dialed "911" but hung up almost immediately to flee the attacker. Although the 911 operator heard only gunshots, he was able to dispatch police cars to the scene to arrest the gun-toting woman.

What enabled the ambulance and police to respond without having an address is an emergency communications system rapidly being put in place throughout the United States. Called "Enhanced 911," the system instantly traces a 911 call and displays the address of the caller on a video screen.

"It's very unique to dial 911 in Orlando and save a life in Ann Arbor."

Specialists in emergency communications say Enhanced 911 is proving valuable in numerous circumstances — in the case of young children who dial 911 but do not know their address; of blind and mute people who might be unable to tell an emergency dispatcher where they are; of out-of-town residents and foreign-speaking persons, and of people who, like those cited in Minnesota and Florida, hang up before giving an address.

"Even if the 911 caller doesn't say a word, it is now possible to know where you are calling from — business, residence, or coin phone," said Eugene A. Fredericks, who heads up the New York Telephone Co.'s efforts to sell Enhanced 911.

The technology for Enhanced 911 is not new. For years, telephone companies have been able instantaneously to identify a caller's telephone number without asking for it. And for some time, reverse phone books, also called cross-index directories, have made it possible to determine an address from a phone number.

BUT it has only been in the last year or so that completely integrated systems, in which numbers are quickly identified and converted to addresses, have become affordable for small and mid-sized cities. System prices have dropped as the prices of computers and computer memory have fallen.

Advances in telecommunications, moreover, have made it possible for many cities to team up and put all their residents' names and addresses on one giant data base, thus saving more money. Largely as a result, Mr. Fredericks says, about 70 Enhanced 911 systems have been put in place in the United States, 50 more are under construction and several cities, including New York, are considering installing one.

Although many Enhanced 911 systems are on the market, all of them work in essentially the same way. When a caller dials 911, the telephone company's number identification system, which is used in normal billing, transmits the caller's number to the emergency operator's console. Separately, a copy of the number is transmitted to a computer holding a data base. With the number as its guide, the computer looks up the address where the phone is and transmits that information back to the operator. The system computers are also programmed to determine which city's police, fire, or ambulance unit should respond.

This can be particularly helpful in counties with many small cities. In Orange County, Florida, which includes Orlando, there

### Currency Rates

Latest interbank rates on April 4, excluding fees.  
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate
American dollar	100	3.40	French franc	100	6.55	German mark	100	3.36
British pound	100	16.46	Italian lira	100	2.36	Japanese yen	100	354.63
Swiss franc	100	2.03	Spanish peseta	100	166.37	U.S. dollar	100	79.36
Belgian franc	100	40.33	Dutch guilder	100	3.60	Portuguese escudo	100	200.48
Portuguese escudo	100	200.48	Spanish peseta	100	166.37	U.S. dollar	100	79.36
Portuguese escudo	100	200.48	Spanish peseta	100	166.37	U.S. dollar	100	79.36
Portuguese escudo	100	200.48	Spanish peseta	100	166.37	U.S. dollar	100	79.36

### Dollar Values

	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate
American dollar	100	3.40	French franc	100	6.55	German mark	100	3.36
British pound	100	16.46	Italian lira	100	2.36	Japanese yen	100	354.63
Swiss franc	100	2.03	Spanish peseta	100	166.37	U.S. dollar	100	79.36
Belgian franc	100	40.33	Dutch guilder	100	3.60	Portuguese escudo	100	200.48
Portuguese escudo	100	200.48	Spanish peseta	100	166.37	U.S. dollar	100	79.36
Portuguese escudo	100	200.48	Spanish peseta	100	166.37	U.S. dollar	100	79.36
Portuguese escudo	100	200.48	Spanish peseta	100	166.37	U.S. dollar	100	79.36

### Interest Rates

	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1-month	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
3-month	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
6-month	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
9-month	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
1-year	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1-month	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
3-month	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
6-month	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
9-month	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
1-year	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

### Key Money Rates

	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1-month	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
3-month	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
6-month	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
9-month	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
1-year	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

### Gold Prices

	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1-month	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
3-month	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
6-month	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
9-month	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
1-year	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

### Markets Closed

All U.S. and Canadian financial markets will be closed Friday for Good Friday. Also, all European markets except Milan will be closed and most major Asian markets will be closed, except Tokyo.

## Eurofranc Market to Reopen

First Issue Seen By Next Week

 By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy has approved plans to reopen the Eurofranc bond market in what ministry officials said reflected both a continued easing of French government controls over financial markets and a means of bolstering confidence in the franc.

The decision Wednesday had been actively sought for about a year by banks and borrowers inside and outside France. It clears the way for Gaz de France, the state-owned gas utility, to issue franc-denominated Eurobonds, possibly next week, ministry and trading sources said.

Traders said GDF planned an issue of about 500 million francs (\$82.6 million), led by state-owned Crédit Commercial de France. They said the terms were still being determined.

The GDF issue would represent the first since the Eurofranc market was closed by the ministry shortly after the Socialist government was elected in May 1981.

The closure of the market came in response to a sudden drying up of the market as the franc came under severe pressure amid speculation that a devaluation was imminent. France later devalued its currency on three occasions.

In 1980, the last year of trading, the issues, coming at the rate of one or two a month, totaled several billion francs, ministry officials said. They said they expect roughly the same volume in the reopened market.

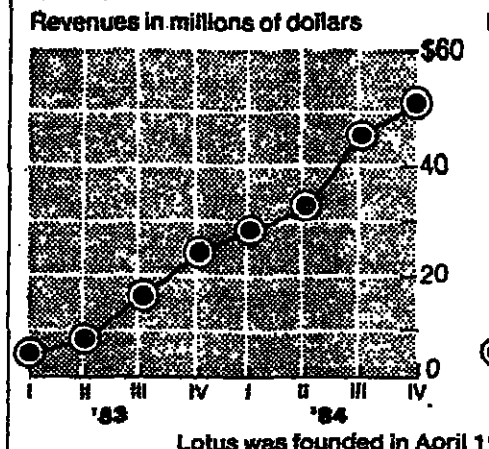
"The demand is there, and we have known this for several months, but we have waited until now to be certain," a ministry official said.

(The previous rules for new issues will be restored under the authority of the Treasury, which will informally control the market through an issue committee of government officials and lead managers.)

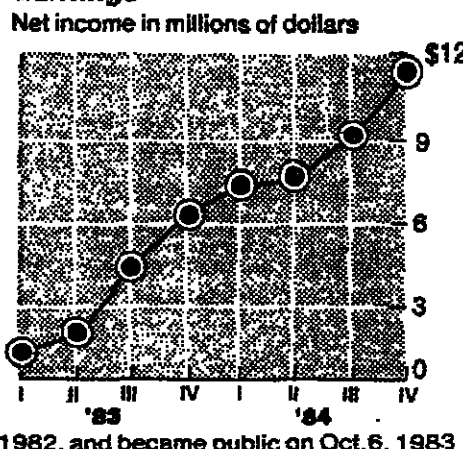
(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

### Lotus Development Corp.

Sales Revenues in millions of dollars



Earnings Net income in millions of dollars



Lotus was founded in April 1982, and became public on Oct. 6, 1983

## Lotus Development Is Programmed Into Diversification of Its Software

BOSTON — Mitchell D. Kapor, the free-wheeling chairman of Lotus Development Corp., found it disconcerting recently when competitors started referring to Lotus as "the IBM of software."

"I guess it was flattering," Mr. Kapor said recently, a foot up on the giant green porcelain turtle that supports a coffee table in his office. "In terms of influence in our marketplace, maybe so. In terms of revenues," he said, a broad grin overtaking his face, "we are still a rounding error on their balance sheet."

Whether the analogy is apt or not, after just three years of business, Lotus has come of age. Buoyed by the quick and impressive success of Lotus 1-2-3, its first software program for IBM computers, the company's revenues tripled last year, to \$157 million, from the year before, making it one of the two largest independent software companies in the United States. Software comprises the instructions that tell a computer what to do.

The fanfare that surrounded the first product quickly gave way to embarrassment over its second and third products — Symphony and the yet-to-be delivered Jazz.

But according to its longstanding plans, Lotus is diversifying: into software specially tailored for engineers and scientists, and soon for people who use computers to manipulate words and thoughts, not just rows of numbers. In addition, in May, the company will start a magazine, at a time when scores of computer publications are quietly closing.

On still another front, Lotus recently made what may prove its most critical strategic alliance: a joint-development project with Cullinet Software. That linkage represents Lotus's first major push into the software intricacies of connecting personal

computers with mainframes, the large computers used by businesses.

Cullinet is the leading independent supplier of software for mainframes of International Business Machines Corp. Together, officials at Lotus and Cullinet hope that they can beat IBM to the punch for the long-sought-after micro-to-mainframe link.

"Making this work is absolutely critical for Lotus," said William H. Shattuck, the senior software analyst for Montgomery Securities in San Francisco, who called 1985 a "risky year" for the company.

With millions of PCs, and thousands of IBM mainframes installed in the largest U.S. corporations, few doubt that micro-mainframe links will become one of the greatest growth areas of the software market.

But if experience is any indicator, connecting small machines to large ones is hardly an easy task. There are a dozen or so "linking" products on the market, but users say that they are almost all unsatisfactory.

Few, including those marketed by IBM, allow a personal-computer user to fetch data in the proper formats from a mainframe. Fewer still slip that data seamlessly into a PC spreadsheet, the electronic ledgers that have spawned thousands of new uses for personal computers.

"When we are done, a PC user shouldn't have to know where the data he needs come from, or even how to use a mainframe," said Jim P. Manz, Lotus's president. The new products are expected by the end of the year, and the personal-computer part of the software will cost only \$300.

At the other end, though, the mainframe must be running Cullinet's \$150,000 popular database manager — one of the many programs that have helped Cullinet achieve 50 percent annual growth over the last several years. "The connection has to

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

## BNOC Is Said To Propose Cut In April Oil Price

Reuters

ROTTERDAM — British National Oil Corp. has proposed a \$27.50 per barrel price for Brent crude oil loading in April, a \$1.15 cut from the price in March, traders said Thursday.

They said prices of other North Sea crudes were also being reduced. It was unclear whether the final prices were subject to negotiation.

BNOC has begun verbally informing its suppliers of the new prices, but the British Department of Energy intervened to ask the corporation not to confirm the new prices by telex, BNOC's usual procedure.

The trading sources said the Energy Department's request to BNOC was an attempt to avoid a head-on clash with Nigeria that might spark a price war.

Nigeria, a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, charges \$28.65 for its Bonny light crude, which competes with North Sea crude. It has said it will match any British price cut.

Reaction in the European spot market to BNOC's proposal was subdued, brokers said.

In New York, traders said spot crude prices in general dropped up to 20 cents on the BNOC news, but recovered quickly.

"This type of market-responsive move was implicit in the British government's decision to abolish BNOC," said Larry Goldstein of Petroleum Industry Research Associates, a New York research firm.

The British government announced last month that it planned to abolish the company and transfer some of its functions to a small government agency.

U.S. oil traders said the price proposed by BNOC was lower than current spot trading for Brent loading in April, which they estimated at \$28.40 to \$28.50 per barrel.

But the formula which BNOC uses to price its oil, which is based on trading data for February and March, Mr. Goldstein said, before the abolition of the company, it was scrapping its old pricing system in favor of levels linked to spot-market values.

### Dollar Gains More Ground

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The dollar gained more ground Thursday against major currencies.

It held within a tight band in thin pre-holiday trading. Traders attributed its gains largely to dollar short-covering. They said investors could be awaiting reports Thursday on the U.S. money supply and Friday on U.S. unemployment.

In late New York trading, the British pound lost ground to \$1.205, down from \$1.207 on Wednesday. Other late New York rates, compared with Wednesday rates, included:

3.160 Deutsche marks, up from 3.144; 9.635 French francs, up from 9.602; 2.665 Swiss francs, no change; 254.00 Japanese yen, up from 253.65.

(UPI, IHT)

## Sources Say GE, CBS Studied Merger Offer

 By Isadore Barnash  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — General Electric Co. and CBS Inc. have discussed an arrangement under which GE would come in with a "friendly" merger offer at about \$150 a share for the broadcasting company in the event a serious, unfriendly takeover bid was made by another company for CBS, according to two separate Wall Street investment banking sources.

If GE were to acquire all of CBS's 29.7 million common shares outstanding, the price would be about \$4.45 billion. CBS's stock closed Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$109.625, up \$2.875, on volume of 535,600 shares.

The GE interest in CBS reportedly began several months ago and was renewed with a firm dollar figure, this week, the sources said Wednesday.

CBS strongly denied the reports, and a GE spokesman declined to comment on them.

William Lilley 3d, a senior vice president and member of the CBS management committee, said Wednesday that it was "absolutely untrue" that GE had offered to aid CBS in the event of a hostile takeover attempt.

"There have been no discussions, and there has not been any work done with any company taking us over as a white knight or about us taking any company over," he said.

One Wall Street source reported that Shearson Lehman/American Express Inc., an investment firm, agreed Wednesday to help Ted Turner, the Atlanta-based cable and broadcasting entrepreneur, obtain financing in his quest for CBS.

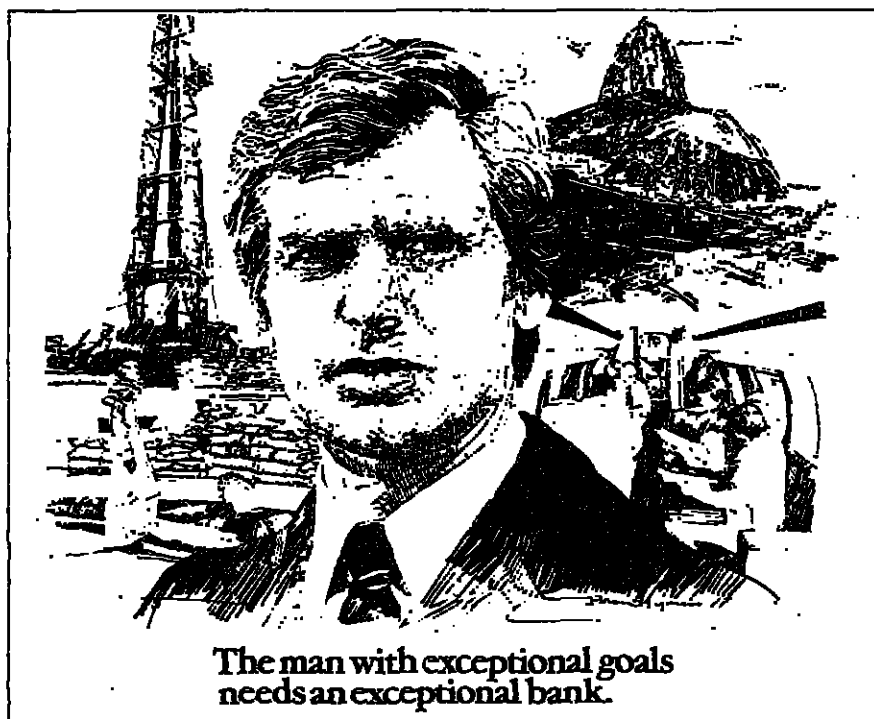
Mr. Turner's efforts, as it has before, contending that they were not serious. "CBS believes that Ted Turner does not have the capability to take over CBS, and CBS believes there is no financial substance to press reports that Ted Turner is organizing a syndicate with the capability to take over CBS," said Mr. Lilley.

"Mr. Turner has made no secret he would like to acquire CBS," he added. "He has said that repeatedly. He has been unable repeatedly to get any support for that desire."

The New York Times reported Wednesday that broadcast industry sources had said that Mr. Turner had been given assurances of \$100 million in financing from two sources, William E. Simon, a former Treasury secretary, and MCI Communications, a major long-distance telephone company.

Mr. Simon declined to comment on the report, and Gary Tobin, a spokesman for MCI, confirmed that MCI had taken part in discussions involving Mr. Turner on a CBS takeover, but he said that "there was no agreement or commitment."

Earlier, William E. Conway, chief financial officer of MCI, had declined to comment on the report.



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TDB is a member of the American Express Company, which has assets of US\$ 62.8 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$ 4.4 billion.

## Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company

















**April 4**

(Continued from Page 14)

[illegible]

## Hong Kong Bank Appoints Head of First Spanish Branch

**LONDON —** Hongkong

The branch will aid Spanish companies in doing business in the Far East, especially China, where the bank has strong links, said Alan Wilkinson, who will head the new branch.

Mr. Wilkinson comes to Madrid from the bank's Hong Kong head office, where he was assistant manager of the international corporate

In addition to Madrid, Mr. Wilkinson said the bank hopes to open a representative office in Barcelona in the near future. The bank is studying other Spanish locations as well, he said.

ings) Ltd. of London has appointed Robert F.B. Logan its deputy

Robert F.B. Logan is its deputy chairman and group chief executive, effective April 9. Mr. Logan was group chief executive of Grindlays Bank, which was taken over by Australia & New Zealand Banking Corp. last year. He takes the post left vacant by the departure of Stefan Gadd, who left the London-based merchant bank late last year following policy disagreements with its owners, Midland Bank PLC and Aetna Life & Casualty Co.

**Banque Indosuez** has appointed Marc Verhille general manager for India, based in Bombay. He previously was based in the bank's Paris

head office, where he was in charge of the Middle East. Mr. Verhille succeeds Gerard Delaforge, who, as previously reported, has moved to Milan as head of Banque Indosuez Italia.

New York-based debt rating concern, said Michael McMullen, a company spokesman, will lead its new subsidiary Tokyo, Moody's (Japan) Kabushiki Kaisha. The unit, to begin operations by June, will "expand Moody's service to investors and issuers in the world capital markets, and our worldwide system of ratings will now be available for the increasingly important Euroyen sector of the Euromarkets," said Moody's president, William O. Dwyer.

**Esso SAF** of Paris said Michel Kopfif will retire in June as president. Claude Roux, general manager of petroleum products and a member of the board of the French unit, is expected to be chosen as Mr. Kopfif's successor.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd. has opened a representative office in Birmingham, England, which will cover the Midlands and the north of En-

Pfizer Hospital Products Ltd. has appointed David J. Cooper to the new post of director of European business development, based near London. Pfizer Hospital Products is a subsidiary of the New York-based pharmaceuticals company, Pfizer Inc.

**April 4**

Dollar		Issuer/Mkt.		Coupon Next		Bid Ask	
Issuer/Mkt.		Coupon Next		Bid Ask		Bid Ask	
Aldred Irish 85		10/1	10.4	91.85	91.97		
Aldred Irish 90		10/1	10.4	92.00	92.12		
Aldred Irish 95		10/1	10.4	92.15	92.27		
Aldred Irish 97		10/1	10.4	92.30	92.42		
Aldred Irish 99		10/1	10.4	92.45	92.57		
Aldred Irish 2000		10/1	10.4	92.60	92.72		
Aldred Irish 2001		10/1	10.4	92.75	92.87		
Aldred Irish 2002		10/1	10.4	92.90	93.02		
Aldred Irish 2003		10/1	10.4	93.05	93.17		
Aldred Irish 2004		10/1	10.4	93.20	93.32		
Aldred Irish 2005		10/1	10.4	93.35	93.47		
Aldred Irish 2006		10/1	10.4	93.50	93.62		
Aldred Irish 2007		10/1	10.4	93.65	93.77		
Aldred Irish 2008		10/1	10.4	93.80	93.92		
Aldred Irish 2009		10/1	10.4	93.95	94.07		
Aldred Irish 2010		10/1	10.4	94.10	94.22		
Aldred Irish 2011		10/1	10.4	94.25	94.37		
Aldred Irish 2012		10/1	10.4	94.40	94.52		
Aldred Irish 2013		10/1	10.4	94.55	94.67		
Aldred Irish 2014		10/1	10.4	94.70	94.82		
Aldred Irish 2015		10/1	10.4	94.85	94.97		
Aldred Irish 2016		10/1	10.4	95.00	95.12		
Aldred Irish 2017		10/1	10.4	95.15	95.27		
Aldred Irish 2018		10/1	10.4	95.30	95.42		
Aldred Irish 2019		10/1	10.4	95.45	95.57		
Aldred Irish 2020		10/1	10.4	95.60	95.72		
Aldred Irish 2021		10/1	10.4	95.75	95.87		
Aldred Irish 2022		10/1	10.4	95.90	96.02		
Aldred Irish 2023		10/1	10.4	96.05	96.17		
Aldred Irish 2024		10/1	10.4	96.20	96.32		
Aldred Irish 2025		10/1	10.4	96.35	96.47		
Aldred Irish 2026		10/1	10.4	96.50	96.62		
Aldred Irish 2027		10/1	10.4	96.65	96.77		
Aldred Irish 2028		10/1	10.4	96.80	96.92		
Aldred Irish 2029		10/1	10.4	96.95	97.07		
Aldred Irish 2030		10/1	10.4	97.10	97.22		
Aldred Irish 2031		10/1	10.4	97.25	97.37		
Aldred Irish 2032		10/1	10.4	97.40	97.52		
Aldred Irish 2033		10/1	10.4	97.55	97.67		
Aldred Irish 2034		10/1	10.4	97.70	97.82		
Aldred Irish 2035		10/1	10.4	97.85	97.97		
Aldred Irish 2036		10/1	10.4	98.00	98.12		
Aldred Irish 2037		10/1	10.4	98.15	98.27		
Aldred Irish 2038		10/1	10.4	98.30	98.42		
Aldred Irish 2039		10/1	10.4	98.45	98.57		
Aldred Irish 2040		10/1	10.4	98.60	98.72		
Aldred Irish 2041		10/1	10.4	98.75	98.87		
Aldred Irish 2042		10/1	10.4	98.90	99.02		
Aldred Irish 2043		10/1	10.4	99.05	99.17		
Aldred Irish 2044		10/1	10.4	99.20	99.32		
Aldred Irish 2045		10/1	10.4	99.35	99.47		
Aldred Irish 2046		10/1	10.4	99.50	99.62		
Aldred Irish 2047		10/1	10.4	99.65	99.77		
Aldred Irish 2048		10/1	10.4	99.80	99.92		
Aldred Irish 2049		10/1	10.4	99.95	100.07		
Aldred Irish 2050		10/1	10.4	100.10	100.22		
Aldred Irish 2051		10/1	10.4	100.25	100.37		
Aldred Irish 2052		10/1	10.4	100.40	100.52		
Aldred Irish 2053		10/1	10.4	100.55	100.67		
Aldred Irish 2054		10/1	10.4	100.70	100.82		
Aldred Irish 2055		10/1	10.4	100.85	100.97		
Aldred Irish 2056		10/1	10.4	101.00	101.12		
Aldred Irish 2057		10/1	10.4	101.15	101.27		
Aldred Irish 2058		10/1	10.4	101.30	101.42		
Aldred Irish 2059		10/1	10.4	101.45	101.57		
Aldred Irish 2060		10/1	10.4	101.60	101.72		
Aldred Irish 2061		10/1	10.4	101.75	101.87		
Aldred Irish 2062		10/1	10.4	101.90	102.02		
Aldred Irish 2063		10/1	10.4	102.05	102.17		
Aldred Irish 2064		10/1	10.4	102.20	102.32		
Aldred Irish 2065		10/1	10.4	102.35	102.47		
Aldred Irish 2066		10/1	10.4	102.50	102.62		
Aldred Irish 2067		10/1	10.4	102.65	102.77		
Aldred Irish 2068		10/1	10.4	102.80	102.92		
Aldred Irish 2069		10/1	10.4	102.95	103.07		
Aldred Irish 2070		10/1	10.4	103.10	103.22		
Aldred Irish 2071		10/1	10.4	103.25	103.37		
Aldred Irish 2072		10/1	10.4	103.40	103.52		
Aldred Irish 2073		10/1	10.4	103.55	103.67		
Aldred Irish 2074		10/1	10.4	103.70	103.82		
Aldred Irish 2075		10/1	10.4	103.85	103.97		
Aldred Irish 2076		10/1	10.4	104.00	104.12		
Aldred Irish 2077		10/1	10.4	104.15	104.27		
Aldred Irish 2078		10/1	10.4	104.30	104.42		
Aldred Irish 2079		10/1	10.4	104.45	104.57		
Aldred Irish 2080		10/1	10.4	104.60	104.72		
Aldred Irish 2081		10/1	10.4	104.75	104.87		
Aldred Irish 2082		10/1	10.4	104.90	105.02		
Aldred Irish 2083		10/1	10.4	105.05	105.17		
Aldred Irish 2084		10/1	10.4	105.20	105.32		
Aldred Irish 2085		10/1	10.4	105.35	105.47		
Aldred Irish 2086		10/1	10.4	105.50	105.62		
Aldred Irish 2087		10/1	10.4	105.65	105.77		
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Aldred Irish 2090		10/1	10.4	106.10	106.22		
Aldred Irish 2091		10/1	10.4	106.25	106.37		
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Aldred Irish 2096		10/1	10.4	107.00	107.12		
Aldred Irish 2097		10/1	10.4	107.15	107.27		
Aldred Irish 2098		10/1	10.4	107.30	107.42		
Aldred Irish 2099		10/1	10.4	107.45	107.57		
Aldred Irish 2100		10/1	10.4	107.60	107.72		
Aldred Irish 2101		10/1	10.4	107.75	107.87		
Aldred Irish 2102		10/1	10.4	107.90	108.02		
Aldred Irish 2103		10/1	10.4	108.05	108.17		
Aldred Irish 2104		10/1	10.4	108.20	108.32		
Aldred Irish 2105		10/1	10.4	108.35	108.47		
Aldred Irish 2106		10/1	10.4	108.50	108.62		
Aldred Irish 2107		10/1	10.4	108.65	108.77		
Aldred Irish 2108		10/1	10.4	108.80	108.92		
Aldred Irish 2109		10/1	10.4	108.95	109.07		
Aldred Irish 2110		10/1	10.4	109.10	109.22		
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Aldred Irish 2117		10/1	10.4	110.15	110.27		
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Aldred Irish 2119		10/1	10.4	110.45	110.57		
Aldred Irish 2120		10/1	10.4	110.60	110.72		
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Aldred Irish 2127		10/1	10.4	111.65	111.77		
Aldred Irish 2128		10/1	10.4	111.80	111.92		
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Aldred Irish 2130		10/1	10.4	112.10	112.22		
Aldred Irish 2131		10/1	10.4	112.25	112.37		
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Aldred Irish 2133		10/1	10.4	112.55	112.67		
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Aldred Irish 2140		10/1	10.4	113.60	113.72		
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Aldred Irish 2159		10/1	10.4	116.45	116.57		
Aldred Irish 2160		10/1	10.4	116.60	116.72		
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Aldred Irish 2163		10/1	10.4	117.05	117.17		
Aldred Irish 2164		10/1	10.4	117.20	117.32		
Aldred Irish 2165		10/1	10.4	117.35	117.47		
Aldred Irish 2166		10/1	10.4	117.50	117.62		
Aldred Irish 2167		10/1	10.4	117.65	117.77		
Aldred Irish 2168		10/1	10.4	117.80	117.92		
Aldred Irish 2169		10/1	10.4	117.95	118.07		
Aldred Irish 2170		10/1	10.4	118.10	118.22		
Aldred Irish 2171		10/1	10.4	118.25	118.37		

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